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The Bombay Chronicle

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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XI NO. 73 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, MARCH 27, 1923. TWO ANNAS

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of advices, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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Price List on Application.

SHIPPING.

O. S. K.
(OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA)
REGULAR SERVICES
TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE.

Steamers	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival,	Deptre.
Sumatra Maru	T. Machihara	5,863	17th Mar	30th Mar
Honolulu Maru	H. Meguro	5,751	30th Mar	13th Apr
Heinan Maru	Hori	4,500	6 Apr	18th Apr
Borneo Maru	J. Kojima	5,864	10th Apr	24th Apr

For particulars apply to—
T. OHARA,
Manager.
P. O. Box No. 355.
Phone No. 2150.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
1923.		
31st Mar.	MANTUA	10,902
7th April	MALWA	10,941
14th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
21st ,,	NARKUNDA †	16,227
28th ,,	MACEDONIA	11,089
5th May	CALEDONIA	7,622
12th ,,	PLASSY	7,393
19th ,,	MOLDAVIA †	16,277
26th ,,	CHINA	7,952
2nd June	MOREA	10,011
9th ,,	MANTUA	10,902
16th ,,	NALDERA †	15,825
23rd ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
30th ,,	KALYAN	8,987

† Through steamers from Australia. Have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1923.		
30th March	MATIANA	8,965
13th April	MULBERA	9,100
27th ,,	MANDALA	8,246
11th May	MERKARA	8,285
25th ,,	DUMANA	8,600
12th June	WARFIELD *	6,060

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, STRAITS AND CHINA.

1923.			
31st March		SICILIA	6,813
28th April		SOUDAN	6,696
31st May		SICILIA	6,813
1st June		MALWA	10,941
28th ,,		SOUDAN	6,696

P. AND O. BOMBAY TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS

Date	Steamers.	Tons.
1923		
6th April	NALDERA	Connects at Colombo with s.s. Nyanza for China.
20th June	NARKUNDA	

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF.

Date	Steamers.	Destination.
29th March	BANDRA	Basra via Kathiawar Karachi & P. Gulf ports.
30th ,,	VARSOVA	Busra via Karachi
31st ,,	LINGA	Karachi via K'war
2nd April	VITA	Karachi via K'war
4th ,,	KARAPARA	E. & S. Africa.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay
P O Box 122

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE, LIMITED.
AND
B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.
Terms, Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163.
Telephone No. 1230.

THE
SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

Fortnightly sailings between Bombay, Karachi and Calcutta, Burma, calling at Galle, Tuticorin Colombo and other coast ports according to demand.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailing about.	For.
s.s. Jalaputra..	8310	6th April	Tuticorin Rangoon.
s.s. Jaladutta..	6700	7th ,,	Karachi.

For frieght and other particulars apply to:
NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
SUDAMA HOUSE,
12, Sprott Road Ballard Estate.

SHIPPING.

N.Y.K LINE.
Regular Semi-Monthly Service to Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Dep
Wakasa Maru	K. Horikawa	6,088	19th Mar	31st Mar
Nagato Maru	S. Taketa	5,901	29th Mar	11th Apr
Kamakura Maru	J. Fujiswa.	58 46	1st April.	15th ,,
Genoa Maru.		785	11th ,,	25th ,,
Awa Maru.	J. Saito.	6028	14th ,,	27th ,,
Tokushima Maru.	J. Echikawa	5,976	20th ,,	2nd May
Tamba Maru	N. Wada	5,845	27th ,,	11th ,,
Sado Maru	I. Nirei.	5,898	10th May	29th ,,

All steamers, equipped with every comforts and fitted with electriot lights and fans in every cabin free of charge and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Chefs carried.
For particulars, apply to—
Y. YOSHIDA, Manager.
NIPPON YUSSEN KAISHA
Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Phone Nos. 279, 4362. Telegrams "YUSEN."

BANKING

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK
LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 7,50,66,525-8-0
Paid-up Capital and Reserves ..... Rs. 2,43,69,957-8-0
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..... Rs. 5,35,46,567-8
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.

BRANCHES.
LONDON CALCUTTA, CAWNPORE DELHI, HYDERABAD (DECCAN), LUCKNOW MADRAS, RANGOON ETC..
FIXED DEPOSITS:—Rates on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—
Interest is allowed at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum from January to June and at the rate of 2½ per cent. from July to December on daily credit Balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
Every facility offered for general and Exchange banking throughout India and with Europe and America.
For terms apply to Head Office or to any branch.
Head Office,
5, Wallace Street,
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HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

AUTHORISED CAPITAL $50,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL $20,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND ... £ 4,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND $24,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE:
9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
40, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Hongkong	Rangoon
Bangkok	Ipoh	Saigon
Batavia	Johore	San Francisco
Calcutta	Kobe	Shanghai
Canton	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore
Chefoo	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Sungei Patani
Dairen	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Haiphong	New York	Vladivostock
Hamburg	Peking	Yloilo
Harbin	Penang	Yokohama
Hankow		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED and BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the world.
GENERAL BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
R. R. HYND,
Agent.

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EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
RESULT OF 5TH VALUATION.
A BONUS of Rs. 35 per Rs. 1,000 Sum Assured has been allotted for the Quinquennium ending 1922 on all with Profit Policies.
SURPLUS of over 9½ LACS.
ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO.,
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INDIAN CONCERN WITH INDIAN CAPITAL
ATTRACTIVE PLANS
TABLE A-1 A SPECIALITY.
Speedy settlement of claims.
AGENTS WANTED.
For particulars apply to:—
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ASIAN BUILDING.
Ballard Estate. Fort. Bombay.

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ESTABLISHED 1890.
The oldest Indian Life Office under Indian management.
1. Policies kept up automatically. No fear of 1 and forfeiture lapse.
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5. Female Lives also insured under certain tables.
6. Insurance Policies under all upto date schemes issued. Energetic and respectable agents wanted all over India on liberal terms. Every patriotic Indian must make it a point to patronise "Bharat."
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Manager, Head Office.
204, Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.
JIVANLAL G. PATEL,
Ch. Agent, B. I. Co., Ltd.
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BANKERS.
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.
Incorporated in Holland.
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824
Fully paid up Capital F80,000,000 £6,666,666
Reserve funds F12,105,211 £3,508,767
HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland.)
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE.
HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA.
BRANCHES:
DUTCH EAST INDIES:

Bandjermasin	Macassar	Samarang
Banddoeng	Medan	Soerabaia
Cheribon	Penang	Sole
Djember	Palembang	Tegal
Djecja	Pekalongan	Tjilatjap
Kota Radja	Pontianak	Weltevreden

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.
BRITISH INDIA.—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS:—National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to 1,00,000.—If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies, the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
BOMBAY OFFICE—HORNBY HOUSE, Hornby Road.
L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Actg. Agent.

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THE BOMBAY EXCHANGE GAZETTE & DAILY ADVERTISER.
TO BE OUT FROM THE 9th APRIL 1923.
RATES VERY CHEAP. Write to
S. L. MAITRA,
ASHIR MANSIONS,
Forjett St., Grant Road P. O.

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THE
NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
Sir D. J. TATA, Kt, Chairman.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	Rs.	20,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED	,,	11,86,84,286
PAID-UP	,,	1,18,68,428
TOTAL FUNDS	,,	1,57,15,428

HEAD OFFICE:
5, WALLACE STREET, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES:—Calcutta 5, Mission Row, Branch Manager: V. G. Creber.
Madras 27, Moore Street, ,, ,, J. W. Waddell.
New York (U.S.A.) U. S. Manager Sumner Ballard.

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KARACHI—Jamshed N.R. Mehta.
AHMEDABAD—Bakubhai Ambalal & Co.,
COCHIN, etc,—Peirce Leslie & Co. Ltd.
ADEN—Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw & Bros.
BURMA.
RANGOON The London Rangoon Trading Co. Ltd., R. D. Tata & Co. Ltd.,
CEYLON.
COLOMBO—H. L. de Mel & Co. Henderson & Co.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS & F.M.S.
SINGAPORE—Barker & Co. Ltd. M.A. Nemazee & Sons.
PENANG—Behr & Co. Durege & Thomas Ltd.
KUALA LUMPUR—Harrison & Crosfield Ltd.
PT. SWEETENHAM—Harrison & Crosfield Ltd.
IPOH—Labrooy, Bros.
DUTCH EAST INDIES.
SOURABAYA (Java)—The London Rangoon Trading Co. (Java), Ltd.,
SAMARANG (Java)—Butterworth & Co.,
MEDAN (Sumatra)—S. D. Kaper & Co.,
FRENCH COCHIN-CHINA.
SAIGON—A. B. David.
SIAM.
BANGKOK—Compagnie Generale Francaise pourule Commerce & Industrie.
CHINA.
SHANGHAI—W. R. Loxley & Co.,
PEKING—Perrin Cooper & Co.
TIENTSIN—Perrin Cooper & Co.
BRITISH EAST AFRICA.
KAMPALA Narandas Rajaram & Co.
MAURITIUS—Scott & Co.
ZANZIBAR—Alli & Abdulrasul.
UNITED KINGDOM.
LONDON. {Sedgwick Collins (Agencies) Ltd., Commercial Union Assurance Co. Ltd. (Marine Underwriters)}

The Company is transacting FIRE MARINE, TRANSIT, CONSEQUENTIAL LOSS, EARTHQUAKE, RIOT & CIVIL COMMOTION MOTOR CAR, PERSONAL ACCIDENT, FIDELITY GUARANTEE, BAGGAGE & ALL RISKS INSURANCE.
R. J. DUFF,
General Manager.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.
ESTABLISHED:—1910.
Dividend declared 1921 — 20%
Dividend declared 1922 — 30%
Dividend declared previous years—15—20%
The Safest Office for Life Insurance of the poor, Premium Re. 1/-or-/8/ per mensem
Active and honest agents required on liberal emuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

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THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA.
(Established Over Half a Century ago.
Opposite Juma Musjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 676.
This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
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We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his confectionery.
(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.
LADWAS (Sweet Balls) of various description and sizes.
SUTERFENNY (a fluid of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halwa or (Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskat Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.
All orders executed under competent supervision, with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No. V. P. P. Orders will receive our attention.
The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND.
ESTABLISHED 1870.
NO. 215, HORNBY ROAD,
Opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funder Capital Rs. 2,44,100.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only
Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to Canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

LARGE STOCKS OF
B. C. P. W. ASVAN-Nervine Tonic.
B. C. P. W. PYREX-Malaria cure,
B. C. P. W. SYRUP of VASAKA AND COMPOUND
Best remedy for colds, coughs and other bronchial and lung affections
and all other goods manufactured by
BENGAL CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LTD
(Founded by Dr. P. C. Roy, the world renowned chemist.)
CALCUTTA.
Can be had from:—
THE
POPULAR PHARMACY
GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY.
Branch:—Sandhurst Road, Girgaum

THE BEST HOUSE IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY
for Swadeshi made Confectionery such as Acid drops, Lemon drops, Raspberry drops, Sugared Almonds and Almond Rock. Packed in 7lb, tins and glass jars at wholesale rates.
Dr. D. WRITER & Co.
Brand-tablet Manufacturers of
Quinine—Bs, Purgative and Confectioners.
CORNER GRANT ROAD—BOMBAY No 7

MOTOR COVERS
laundered at Rs. 3 to Rs. 10 per set, early delivery can be arranged at special rates.
DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING CO.,
Special Department,
Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.

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Readers' Private Short Advertisements inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS—ONE RUPEE.
Every additional word—One Anna.
CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "apply Box No. ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle", to be paid for.

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Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number ..... Advertisement Department, "The Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—One B. E., as Professor on Rs. 150-25-300 p.m. Manager, Civil Engineering College, Ludhiana, Punjab.
A R6879

WANTED—WIRELESS OPERATOR for steamers. Apply personally TO PERSIAN GULF S. N. CO., LTD., 18, Rampart Row, Fort, between 3 and 4 p.m.
A R6913

WANTED— For a laundry shop a GENERAL MANAGER with special knowledge of Dyeing and dry-cleaning. Apply stating salary previous experience and copies of testimonials to Box No. 9182 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R6911.

WANTED—A thoroughly competent MACHINE SHOP MAISTRY. Pay Rs. 100-5-200. One used to all Machine tools and with experience in large Workshop need apply to Mr. M. K. LALA, Superintendent, P. W. D. Workshops, Nagpur, C. P.
A. R.16053.

WANTED A LADY COMPANION for a young Hindu lady residing at Andheri Should be able to speak Hindustani and possess sufficient knowledge of household arrangements, Box No. 9181 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A. R.6909.

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LOCKED GARAGES to let at Rs. 30 per month. Apply INDIAN AUTOMOBILE CO., LTD., Lamington Road, off Jacob Circle.
C R6666

TO LET at Thakurdwar, Bhai Jivanji Lane, first floor. Apply PURSHOTAMDAS J. JAI, 3rd floor same building.
C R6862

TO LET—Near Railway Station, Villa Parle. BLOCKS in a chawl. Apply PURSHOTAM J. JAI, 3rd floor, Bhai Jivanji Lane, Thakurdwar.
C R6863

TO LET.—SHERRA COTTAGE, at Matheran for the season. Well furnished. Apply HAJI IBRAHIM JITEKAR Chuckla Street, Bombay.
C R6774

TO LET—BLOCKS for Parsees only with every facilities at Grant Road Tram Termination, Khambala Hill, and Babulnath Road. Apply WASSIAMULL ASSOMULL & CO., opp. Babulnath Temple, Chawpati.
C R6810

TO BE LET—Vasava Sea-side, nea Sanatorium, near Andheri, BUNGALOW with stable. Apply to GAMDEVI BHENDI GALLI HOUSE, No. 5, 1st floor, Bombay.
C R6896

FLATS, comfortable and airy, MOTOR GARAGE, suitable for workshop, open space about 2100 square yards at New Nagpada. Apply HIRJI GOVINDJI, Baroda Street, Telephone No. 1697.
C R6614

TO BE LET at Elphinstone Road, Parel, opposite market on 3rd floor, 3 rooms and one kitchen with electric fittings, having good ventilation and decent locality. Apply personally to H. DAWOOD H. ELLIAS, 49-53, Kambekar Street.—Phone No. 1313.
C R6830

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GANESH INDIAN HOTEL, MUSSOORIE.
(L. Mansa Ram Hotel)

An ideal place to stay centrally situated, bright, Airy, well furnished and electric lighted, separate arrangements for Orthodox Hindus. Good food and charges moderate. Apply to MANAGER, Ganesh Ind., Hotel.
Telegrams: 'GANESH MUSSOORIE'.

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE—3½ ton FIAT LORRY, complete with body, in good working condition. Apply Box No. 9173, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
JA R6881

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc

ELECTRIC GENERATIONS available from stock in sizes of 1, 1.5, 2.5, 4, 5, 8 and 10 K. W. on 115 Volts at sweeping reduction in prices. THE INVICTA ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT CO., 80, Homjee St., Fort, Bombay, Telephone 3825.
K 5

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

KATNI

"CASTLE BRAND"

PORTLAND CEMENT.

GOVERNMENT tests prove this to be the finest Portland Cement superior to other Indian Brands and imported Cements. We shall be pleased to send booklet showing tests, etc., to any address and enquiries and orders will receive our prompt attention.

Ready delivery ex. Bombay stocks.

The Katni Cement & Industrial Co., Ltd.,
C. MACDONALD & CO.,
Agents.
Laxmi Building,
Ballard Road, Fort,
Bombay.
Tel. No. 418. T

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED

NEW SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS—Learn by POST this easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world. Only 9 Characters and 3 Rules. The wonder of the age. Our students command highest salaries—Rs. 100 to Rs. 230 p.m. 2 days' FREE trial. NO MONEY unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 3 annas stamp. HAWAID COLLEGE, B1, Rawalpindi.

WANTED—PIANOFORTE, Tuning and Repairing overhauling a specialist. Moderate rates. Apply Box No. 9183 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
P. R.6914.

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BOOKS READY FOR SALE—(1) LETTERS TO AN INDIAN RAJA, by an Indian Recluse. Price Re. 1; (2)) PRABODACHANDRO by Mr. Tailor, As. 8; (3) BHUGVAD GITA TRANSLATIONS of, with notes and annotations by the late Mr. Tukaram Tatya As. 12, RAJARAM TUKARAM, 29, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.
L R6850

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WHITE LEPROSY.

A BOON to the public far and near to be surely and perfectly cured by a great FAQIR'S GIFT in a week. On failure "God forbid" price must be refunded. Price small tins Rs. 3-8 and big Rs. 6 only.

BAHAR-I-HUSSON—It surely removes spots of small-pox and pimples, black spots and bestows charms on the face. Please state either case Price Rs. 3-8 per tin. The MANAGER, MAQBOOL-I-AIM, Paridi Dawakhana 65, Darbhanga City.

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA

IT has now been arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of PANDIT KRIPARAM'S infallible cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY. It never fails. Write for it at once, per V. P. P or As. 8 to meet the cost of its transmission to

PANDIT KRIPARAM,
8, Nandilagan Lane, P. O. Salphia,
(HOWRAH.)

P. S.—Pandit Kriparam's deeply interesting volume on Leprosy at As. 8 per copy. P. P. Charges As. 4.

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FOR SALE.

OFFERS INVITED for a Combination base plate for 150 K. W. Generating Set by the Lancashire Dynamo and Mortar Coy: Limited.
Offers to be sent to Garrison Engineer, E & M. Ambala Punjab.
16039

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
(Incorporated in England.)

EASTER HOLIDAYS.

IT IS PROPOSED for the four days of the Easter Holidays to run a special train, consisting of first class sleepers and a refreshment car from Victoria Terminus to Lonavla, stopping at Byculla and Dadar, to leave Victoria Terminus at 21-45 hours on March 29th, arriving at Lonavla at 1-0 hours on March 30th, provided sufficient passengers register their names before noon on Wednesday, the 28th March. Passengers will be allowed to sleep and live in the train and to feed in the refreshment car during the time they are at Lonavla.

The fare for the round trip including feeding and all charges will be Rs. 75. Only first class passengers will be booked by this train.

On the return trip, the special will leave Lonavla at 5-30 hours on April 3rd and arrive Bombay at 8-30 hours, stopping at Dadar and Byculla.

If sufficient passengers have not registered by noon on Wednesday a notice cancelling the train will appear in the newspapers on Thursday morning, March 29th.

D. A. FENTON,
Chief Transportation Superintendent.
Bombay, 23rd March, 1923.
C16034

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE SHRI KRISHNA STORES CO., LTD

NOTICE.

THE FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company will be held at its registered office, Krishna Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay on TUESDAY, the 27th March, 1923 at 12 noon (B. T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' report and Audited Balance Sheet and Statement of and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st March 1922. 2. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election. 3. To appoint Auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration.

By order of the Board,
MATHURADAS GOCULDAS RAJA,
Managing Director.
Bombay, 9th March, 1923.

N. B.—TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY the 20th March to TUESDAY, the 3rd April, 1923, both days inclusive. C15994

THE MOOLJI HARIDAS MILLS LTD.,

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Moolji Haridas Mills, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Henshaw Building, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of March, 1923, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ending 30th September, 1922.
2. To confirm the appointment of Mr. Tulsidas Vassonji as a Director.
3. To elect two Directors in place of Mr. Tulsidas Vassonji and Mr. Charandas Chaturbhuj who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact such other business as the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will remain CLOSED from the 14th day of March to the 28th day of March, 1923, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MOOLJI HARIDAS & S. NARANJI & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 7th March, 1923.
C15947

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 232 of 1921.
JAMSHEDJI E. MODY & anr. ... Plaintiffs.
Versus
NENSUKH TEJIRAM MARWARI Defendant

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 2nd day of March, 1922, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Hon. Court at his office in the Court House on THURSDAY, the 12th day of April, 1923, at the hour of five o'clock in the afternoon (S.T.).

PARTICULARS.

All those several pieces or parcels of land or ground together with the trees, timbers, etc., standing thereon, situate at the villages of Jambhol, Belaj and Shire, in the Registration Sub-district of Maval, District Poona.

FIRSTLY—Land situate in the village Jambhol measuring 60 acres and 3 gunthas or thereabouts and bearing the following numbers:—

Record of Rights.

Entry Nos.	Survey Nos.	Pot Nos.
7	8	"
77	15	3
84	16	5
89	17	5
93	18	3
95	104	5
322	110	2
342	118	2
"	"	4
189	51	4
85-87	17	1/3
92-96	18	N/3
76	15	1
49	15	4
83	16	4
186	51	1
519	175	"

SECONDLY—Land situate in the village of Belaj measuring 187 acres and 18 3/4 gunthas or thereabouts and bearing the following Numbers:—

Record of Rights.

Entry Nos.	Survey Nos.	Pot Nos.
16	7	"
17	8	"
"	"	"
"	"	"
36	12	"
37	13	"
61	26	"
109	44	"
"	"	"
110	45	"
143	65	"
144	66	"
165	76	"
170	79	"

THIRDLY—Land situate in the village of Shire, measuring 26 acres and 11 gunthas or thereabouts and bearing the following numbers:—

Record of Rights.

Entry Nos.	Survey Nos.	Pot Nos.
187	59	"
"	60	"
"	71	"
"	62	"

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. THAKORDAS & DARU, Attorneys for the plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 40-42, Nanabhai Lane, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 1st day of February, 1923.
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
C15657 Commissioner.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

ASQUITH & LORD, LTD beg to announce that their premises will be CLOSED on SATURDAY the 31st instant for Stocktaking ASQUITH & LORD, LTD. Opp. Clock Tower, BOMBAY.
16051

NOTICE.

WANTED—PURCHASERS for 100 RUPEES PREFERENCE SHARES of an established Bank carrying 8½ per cent. guaranteed dividend. Only five thousand shares available. Those who apply first shall have first chance to secure them. Apply to No. 9108, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
(Incorporated in England.)

EASTER HOLIDAYS—CONCESSION TICKETS.

DURING the ensuing Easter Holidays concession tickets at a fare and one-third for the double journey will be issued for 1st and 2nd class passengers in local booking travelling over 50 miles on and from the 29th March to 2nd April, 1923, available for completion of the return journey by 12 midnight on 4th April, 1923.

D. S. BURN,
Chief Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 10th March, 1923.
C15939

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 521.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and Artistic Household Furniture by well-known makers, Crockery Glassware, plated-ware etc., etc.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 28th March, 1923 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Colaba Chambers opp. the Parsi Sanatorium, the following:—

Dining table dining chairs dumbwaiters, sideboards, drawing room suites, glass and panelled door almyrahs, brass and iron beds, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, show cases crockery, glassware, cabinets, teapoys one German Piano rich platedware etc., etc.

The property of Mr. Hatfield.
Furniture is on view.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF 2 CASES TIN TOYS, 6 CASES NUT BUTTONS, 14 CASES COMBS AND 1 CASE MOSQUITO NET.

By the order of the office concerned and on account and at the risk of the following defaulting indentors, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by public auction THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 27th March, 1923, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms No. 122, Appollo Street Fort, the following:—

On account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor Mr. Adamji Lookmanji of Bangri Bazar, Bombay:—

2 Cases Tin Toys.
6 Cases Nut Buttons.
14 Cases Combs.

On account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor Mr. Narsilal Gokaldass of 7-8, Hospital Building, New Charni Road, Bombay:—

1 Case Mosquito Net.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 27th March, 1923.

VORA & CO
AUCTIONEERS.
No. 72, Apollo St., Fort.

BONAFIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF JEWELLERY OF AN INSOLVENT PARSEE.

Good opportunity to Parsee families, Khoja families, to buy selected ornaments such as bracelets and necklaces, earrings, rings, malas, pearl bangles, soranhar, etc.

By order of Basil N. Lang, Esq., Official Assignee, Bombay, and the mortgagee's attorneys Messrs. Crawford Bayley & Co. and on account and at the risk of Hormusji N. Doctor, Insolvent, Messrs. VORA & CO., Auctioneers, will sell on THURSDAY, the 29th day of March at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at No. 72, Apollo Street, Fort, the following valuable diamond, emerald and pearl ornaments such as

6 Diamond rings.
12 Diamond, emerald and ruby rings, marquis roses, etc.
4 Diamond emerald necklaces.
2 Pairs of diamond bangles.
5 Pairs of diamond emerald and ruby ear-rings.
4 Diamond emerald and pearl collars.
4 Pearl necklaces.
4 Pairs of diamond and emerald bracelets
6 Pairs of pearl bangles.
3 Pairs of pearl raufuls.
3 Pairs of Diamond lavangias.
Diamond, emerald and pearl pendants.
1 Diamond, emerald and pearl sari-pin.
2 Pairs of diamond booty etc., etc.
25 per cent deposit and delivery next day.

For further conditions and particulars of sale apply Messrs Crawford and Bayley Attorneys, for the mortgagee at their office at Tamarind Lane or the undersigned.

Property on view.
VORA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.
129, Apollo Street, Fort.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 31st day of March, 1923, at 2-30 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Altamont Lodge, Altamont Road, Cumballa Hill, valuable and handsome best make household furniture, rich glass, crockery and plated-ware, dining table and chairs, mirror sideboard and dumbwaiters, rich carpets, and durries, teapoys, drawing room Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, fancy cabinets, table ornaments, rich pictures, screens, single and double bedsteads, mirror almirahs, cloth and gown cupboards, dressing and washhand tables, dressing chest of drawers, electric table and hall lamps and fans, cloth and gown presses, easy chairs, Singapore cane furniture, hat stands, reclining sofas, writing tables, glass door book and silver cases, ice box, aluminium utensils, meat safes, etc., etc.

The property of J. C. G. Bowen, Esq., Solicitor of Messrs. Little and Co.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 27th March, 1923.

MEHTA & CO.
AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RAILWAY.
88, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF 43 BALES OLD AURANGABAD COTTON.

This day TUESDAY, the 27th instant at 5 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Cotton Green Colaba under instructions from Messrs. Ardesher Hormusji Dinshaw & Co. Attorneys for Messrs. Meghji Chatrubhuj & Co. and on account and at the risk of the Estate of Kishanchand Dhanraj Mota, insolvents.

43 Bales old Aurangabad cotton.

The above bales are lying at the Jutha of Messrs. Meghji Chatrubhuj & Co. at Colaba.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE AND PARCELS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS, G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Co. and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act, No. IX of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction this day TUESDAY, the 27th and tomorrow WEDNESDAY the 28th instant, both days at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the above address the following unclaimed luggage and parcels consisting of bales of C. P. goods, English and Indian medicines, perambulator, brass, copper, aluminium and enamelledware, boxes and trunks, old clothings, brass lanterns, hand-sewing machine, glass phials, portable typewriter, scented oil and various other articles.

Cash will be required at the time of sale and the goods to be removed at the same time.

AUCTION SALE OF 15 CASES BEST GERMAN-MADE PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 4th April, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms at 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of the Office concerned:—

15 cases best German-made photographic chemicals such as hydrochinnon, bichloride of mercury, concentrated metal hydrochinum developer, citric acid pure free of lead, carbonate of sodium, carbonate of potassium, metal concentrated hydrochinum devel, fixing salt, big and small size, mettolain, negative retouching lac, sticking paste, toning and fixing salt, tone fixing bath, Uran enforcer, pyrogallic acid, tetenal high concentrated rapid developer, toning and fixing salt cartridges, fixing salt cartridges, negative weakening cartridges, enforcing cartridges, stoking paste tubes No. 8, developing salt, tetenal (Ample No. 1) sesquiferroonyate of potash, persulphate of ammonia, acetic acid, sticking paste tubes No 9, sulphite of potash (Meta), tetenal ampule (rapid devel), brilliant developer concentrated solution, negative weakener, tetenal ampule No. 2, developing cartridges, negative lac (cold), flash light cartridges, etc., etc.

The above materials will be exhibited at the time of auction sale.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
SURPLUS GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.
AUCTION SALE OF 6 TONS IRON RIVETS, ABOUT 6½ TONS BOLTS AND NUTS, 3 TONS W. I. SCRAPS AND ONE LOT HINGES TRIPOD ETC.

On WEDNESDAY, the 4th April at 3 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction at their sale rooms at 25 Medows Street, Fort, by order of the Controller (Sales) 6 tons iron rivets.

Also on account and at the risk of the undermentioned defaulting parties at the auction sale of 5th and 20th June 1922 at Hajee Bunder Sewree.

On account and at the risk of Jivaji Saloobhai.
Lot No. 134—Bolts and nuts tons 6-10-3-17.
On account and at the risk of Sarafally Rasoolbhai.
Lot No. 141—3 tons W. I. scraps.
On account and at the risk of Esoofally Karimbhai.
Lot No. 113—One lot Hinges Tripad etc.

MEHTA & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 27th March, 1923.

MISTRY & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
9, Dean Lane near Hummum Street.
Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 5152.

Auction Sale of household and artistic furniture, Cabinet, Gramophone, Sweet-toned Iron Framed German Stuttgart Cottage Piano, by Carl Hart, rich Platedware, Glassware, Cutlery, etc., etc.

On THURSDAY, the 29th March, 1923, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Janjira Chambers, Wodehouse Road, opp. Hotel Majestic Fort, Messrs. MISTRY & Co. will sell by Public Auction, very rich furniture, comprising of dining table, sideboard, dinner wagon, dumbwaiters tea tables Roberts' handsome silver show and cabinet, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs to match, carved cashmere table, brass top centre table, palmstands, English cabinet gramophone, tea tables, low arm chairs, ladies' fancy writing table, hatstands, card tables, carpets, bedroom furniture, mirror almirahs teakwood, clothe and gown press, dressing tables, marble top wash tables and toilet set, and revolving chairs, steel ice box, glassware cutlery cooking utensils, etc., etc.

The property of W. Darby Esq. M. I. M. E. Carriage Supt. G. I. P. Ry.

Catalogues will be published and the property is open to view.

MISTRY & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 27th March, 1923.

AUCTION SALE.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
128, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 2786.

IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE of a valuable immovable Property, situate at Gawalia Tank Road without the Fort of Bombay.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJEE and Co.' Auctioneers, will, by order of Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madan, attorneys for the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Abdul Kayum Alibhai, Ebrahim Alibhai and Esmailji Alibhai, the Mortgagors, in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the said Mortgagee under an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 13th day of December, 1920, and an Indenture of further Charge, dated the 23rd day of January, 1922, and made between the said Mortgagors on one part and the said Mortgagee of the other part, sell by PUBLIC AUCTION on TUESDAY, the 27th March, 1923, at 4-30 p.m. (Standard Time) on the premises, the undermentioned property:—

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground with the messuage tenement or shops and dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at GAWALIA TANK ROAD, in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 4,813 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 662, New Nos. 3002 B and 3002 D old Survey No. 53 and New Survey Nos. 1-2-3-4-5—7055 and 2A and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the property formerly of Kaikhosru Muncherji Adenwalla but now of the Mortgagors, on or towards the West by the property of L. P. D'Souza and Sons on or towards the North by the property known as Shastri Hall on or towards the South by the said Gawalia Tank Road and which said messuages and tenements are assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under "D" Ward Nos. 3378 (1—2) 3378 (3A) 3378 (4) 3378 (5) and Street Nos. 33, 35, 35A, 35B, 35BB, 35C and 35D.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madan, Attorneys for the Mortgagee at their office at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO MOTOR CAR DEALERS, TRANSPORT COMPANIES, MAIL CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.

SALE OF WELL-KNOWN BRITISH MOTOR LORRIES.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., will by order of the office concerned, sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 3rd April, 1923, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the compound of Messrs. Moore & Co., at the junction of Lamington Road and Bellasis Road near Empress Cinema the following:—

15 British Quads Motor Lorries complete.
7 Chassis.

Specification and illustrations can be obtained of the undersigned.

Private offers for the whole lot or any quantity will be received by the undersigned before the sale.

The Lorries can be inspected any time between 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. before the sale at the above address.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the buyers and the balance shall be paid and Lorries removed within three days from the day of sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, March 27.

MENESSE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
No. 65, Hummum Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 4661.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE AND UNCLAIMED BOOKED AND UNBOOKED ARTICLES.

Under instruction from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways Act IX of 1890, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 27th March, 1923, at 12 noon (S. T.) at the Railway Company's Goods Depot, Colaba, next to the Tramway Company's offices:

A quantity of booked and unbooked parcels, articles of clothing, books, etc.

A descriptive list of booked articles can be seen at any important station on the broad gauge section of the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

MENESSE & CO.
Bombay, 27th March, 1923.

GREAT WORLD'S PREDICTION

Simply state your time and date of birth or writing letter. Full Annual Life Reading with Character Reading costs Re. 1-0-0 only. Special Five Years Rs. 4-8-0. Extensive Rs 10. Mr. Feroze Ahmed, B.A., L.L.B., Amritsar writes:—"I am much struck with your true calculations. Your Character Reading is wonderfully accurate. Mr. Lal Mohan Banerjee, Durbhanga, writes:—'I got life readings from France, Karmatar, and Holland and among others your life reading gave me entire satisfaction, etc.,

Beware of imitations here. Testimonials highest

THE GREAT INDIAN ASTROLOGICAL HALL.
P. O. KASIMKOTA, (Vizag. Dist.)

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
Direction : MADAN THEATRES, LTD.
TO-DAY AT 6-30 P. M.
"I HEAR YOU CALLING ME"
The story of a man bearing the burden of another's sin.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
Direction : MADAN THEATRES, LTD.
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P. M.
The Far-East Players Inc.
PRESENT THE
T. DANIEL FRAWLEY CO.
with ADELE BLOOD
IN
"LAWFUL LARCENY"
Booking at Rose & Co. upto 6 p. m. after 7 p. m. at the Theatre.

EMPRESS THEATRE
Direction:—MADAN THEATRES, LTD.
To-day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
RUTH ROLAND
RUTH ROLAND
RUTH ROLAND
The peerless, fearless beauty in
"WHITE EAGLE"
"WHITE EAGLE"
"WHITE EAGLE"
A PATHE-SERIAL IN 15 EPISODES.
THIS WEEK
THE FIRST THREE EPISODES.
THE FIRST THREE EPISODES.
THE FIRST THREE EPISODES.
NOT since "Hands Up", "The Tiger's Trail" and "Ruth of the Rockies", has Ruth Roland, most magnetic of serial stars, produced such a sensational Western thriller as "WHITE EAGLE."

EMPIRE THEATRE
Direction MADAN THEATRES, LTD.
To-day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
"DISCONTENTED WIVES"
featuring
J. P. MACGOWAN
and
FRITZI BRUNETTE
A drama of Restless Wives made by circumstances.

NOVELTY CINEMA
(Grant Road Tram Terminus)
presents
TO-NIGHT AND THIS WEEK
THE EVIL EYE.
A Sensational Serial in Fifteen Episodes,
Please note the time :—
Saturday 3 Shows:—3-30, 5-15 & 7 p. m.
Sunday 4 Shows :— 10-30 a. m. and 7-30, 9-0 & 10-30 p. m.
Monday (Ram Navami) 5 Shows and Friday (Good Friday) 5 Shows :— 3-30, 5-15, 7-0, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m.
Wednesday 2 Shows :—5-15 & 7-0 p. m.
Tuesday & Thursday 4 Shows :—5-15, 7-0, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m.
Popular Rates.

Mr. Warerkar's immortal play
"KUNJAVIHARI."
(The Boy of the Bower or Pastoral Sri Krishna.)
will be revived shortly
under Public Patronage
LALITKALA DARSHA SANGIT NATAK MANDALI
founded by
Late Mr. Keshavrao Bhonsle will stage
at
THE NEW IMPERIAL THEATRE
(Grant Road Tram Terminus)
on
Wednesday 28th March 1923 at 9 p.m.(S.T.)
RAKSHASI MAHATWAKANKSHA
BOMBAY THEATRE.
Friday 30th March 1923 at 3 p. m. (S.T.)
VIDYAHARAN
Saturday 31st March 1923 at 3 p.m. (S.T.)
SHAH SHIVAJI
NEW IMPERIAL THEATRE
Sunday 1st April at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.)
SHARADA
BOMBAY THEATRE
Monday 2nd April 1923 at 3 p.m. (S.T.)
SATTECHE GULAM.
Proprietors.

AMUSEMENTS

IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT AND LAST WEEK
The most sensational wild animal serial
THE JUNGLE GODDESS
13 to 15 episodes into 6 Reels.
PATHE GAZETTE, COMIC.
LOOK OUT.
Saturday 31st March PATHE SERIAL.
RUTH ROLAND
in
THE TIMBER QUEEN.
Daring Beauty. Fearless Rider Thrill and Deed, Skill and Speed.
Daily 5-15, 7, 8-45, and 10-30 p.m.
Prices as usual.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

CINEMA MAJESTIC
Presents
SHRI KRISHNA-SATYABHAMA
OR
SHYMANTAK MANI
Specially produced by
NATIONAL FILM CO.
FOR
Ram Navami Holidays
See how Krishna clears himself from the charge of murder and theft winning beautiful Satyabhama as his bride.
RATES AND TIME AS USUAL

ALEXANDRA CINEMA
Bellasis Road, BYCULLA
Presents
the enthralling Serial
THE WOLVES OF KULTUR
featuring
LEAH BAIRD
Supported by
CHARLES HUTCHISON and Sheldon Lewis.
FIFTEEN EPISODES OF SECRET SERVICE THRILLS AND ESCAPADES.
FIRST THREE EPISODES
WITH A
SNUB POLLARD Comic.
TIME :—5-15, 7, 8-45, 10-30.
Popular Prices.

GLOBE CINEMA
Sandhurst Road Phone 3455.
TO-DAY.
Messrs. K. D. and Bros, present.
THE HOUSE OF HATE
Ep. 1, 2, 3,
(Pathe serial supreme)
Featuring
PEARL WHITE
and
ANTONIO MORENO
and
PATHE COMIC.

Under the kind patronage of
H. H. The Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekwad of Baroda
Gandharv Natak Mandali
GRANT ROAD
NEW ELPHINSTONE THEATRE
on
Wednesday 28th March 1923 (P.M. 8-30) Night.
SAVASHAYKALOL.
Friday 30th March 1923 (P. M. 3 Noon) ON ACCOUNT OF HOLIDAY
VIRATANAYA.
Saturday 31st March 1923 (P. M. 3 Noon) ON ACCOUNT OF HOLIDAY
SWAYAMVAR.
Sunday 1st April 1923 (P. M. 3 Noon)
DRAUPADI.
Monday 2nd April 1923 (P. M. 3 Noon) ON ACCOUNT OF HOLIDAY
VIRATANAYA.

ASK FOR ORIGINAL
No. 4711
GLYCERINE BAR
UNIVERSAL TOILET SOAP
FOR
HEALTH & BEAUTY
SOLD EVERYWHERE

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Mar. 24.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports		8,000
" Exports to Great Britain		Nil
" " to Continent		Nil
Futures at New York	May	29.37—73
" "	July	29.81—45
" "	Oct.	24·98—6
" "	Dec.	24·41—59
Spt. Cotton at New York		29 55—6
" at Cotton at New Orleans		24.70—80
Futures at New Orleans	May	28.30—1·12
" " "	July	28.18—26
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)		12 3/4
Demand Bills		—
Silver Commercial bars U. S. mined		99 5/8
Do. Foreign		38

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, 24th March, 1923.

Total in Sight	93,05,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	466,000
East Indian	281,000
American	2,454,000
Other	220,000
Total Sales	25,000
East Indian Sales	2,000
Total Speculation	—
" Export	—
East Indian Export	—
East Indian Stock	68,000
" " Forwarded	6,700
" " Actual Export	—
" " Imports	17,000
" " Speculation	200
American Afloat	57,000
East Indian Afloat	37,000
Total Afloat	1,71,000

MONEY MARKET.

London, March 24.

Bankers 3 per cent	57 1/4
Bar Silver Spot	32 5/8
" " 2 months hence	32 7/16
Closing Tone of silver :—China bought Indian inquiry Steady.	
3 per Bank of England Rate	3
Short loans since 17th July 1922,	
Bloat day to day loans	2 1/4
Interest 7 day Market loans	1 3/4

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET.

London, Mar. 24.

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe—62 1/2 lbs	
" Mar.-Apl. Buyers	—
Barletta Russo—63 1/2 lbs Mar-Apl. Sellers	45
Australian Mar.-Apl. Sellers	44/9
Karachi Barley Mar.-Apl. Sellers	51/6
Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 480 lbs. C.I.F. Mar.-Apl. Sellers	28
" Red Karachi 480 lbs. C. I. F. Mar-Apl. Sellers	48/6
" " Mar.-Apl. Sellers	46/3
Wheat Afloat to U. K.	2,180,000 Qrs.
Tone :—Firm.	

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 19 1 2
Hongkong	£ 118 1/2
National	£ 46 1/2
P. and O.	£ 12 3/8
Eastern	£ 5 1/2ex

SEEDS.

RAPESEED, Brown, Cawnpore per ton Mar.-Apl. buyers	17 1/2
LINSEED Argentine Mar.-Apl. Sellers	£ 18 1/2
" Apl.-May Paid	—
TONE OF RAPESEED :—Firm.	
LINSEED, Bombay Bold per ton Mar.-Apl. Afloat Paid	—
COTTONSEED, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Mar.-Apl. Value	9 1/4
BOMBAY RAPESEED—Mar-Apl. Value	£ 19

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£ 77
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£ 75 3/8
Copper Braziers	£ 95
Yellow Metal	8 1/2
Hard Spelter	31 3/4
Corrugated Sheets	£ 19 3/8

WAR LOANS ETC.

Funding Loans 4% 1960/90	£ 90 1/4
Victory Bonds 4 %	£ 91
War loan 5% 1929/47	£ 101 3/4
Consols 2 1/2 %	59
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	39
Indian Stock 3 1/2 % (Sterling Loan)	68 1/4
Govt. Securities 3%	58
7 per cent Indian Loan	£ 115 1/2

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Apl.-May	15 3/4
Plantations First Latex Crepe Mar. Buyers	16 1/2
Tone :—Steadier.	
Freight of Coal Cardiff to Bombay	14/9

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta June,-July. Sellers	29/6
Do Do June-July. Sellers	37/9
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay June-July. Sellers	29/10
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi June,-July Sellers	29/10
Tone :—	

BOMBAY MARKETS.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 26th Mar. 1923.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1-4 1/32
Bank Demand	1-4 1/16
Doc Acceptance 3 m/s	1-4 1/4
Fcs Demand	466
American Dollars	319
Hongkong Dollars	178
Shanghai	246
Japan	154 3/4
Singapore	176 1/2

Market Steady.

This Rates exchanged. Bank is closed, to Ramanavami holiday please.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, 26th Mar. 5 p. m.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants Association :—

Ready	Bazar Terms Rs. a. p.	Pail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	47 0 0	7 5 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	46 0 0	7 2 6
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	47 0 0	7 7 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10 0 0	10 8 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10 4 0	10 12 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	11 6 0	11 14 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	12 11 0	13 3 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	12 3 0	12 11 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	79 0 0	15 14 0
Teelseed, Gujar 75-25	77 0 0	15 6 0
Teelseed, Gujar 80-86	75 0 0	14 12 6
Teelseed Black	71 0 0	14 2 6
Poppyseed, White	13 4 0	14 0 0
Groundnuts	72 0 0	14 4 0
Mowraseed	8 12 0	9 0 0
Barley	30 0 0	—
Castorseed	60 0 0	12 2 0
Cotton Seeds-Ready	38 0 0	6 11 0
Forward.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat May	7 7 3	
Linseed May	13 3 9	

This Rates are exchanged. Dand Bunder is closed Ramanavami holiday p'ease.

MESSRS. MONTAGU'S WEEKLY REPORT.

The following is the weekly report of Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co., dated London 7th March :—

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against its note issue on the 28th ultimo was £125,675,945 as compared with £125,669,800 on the previous Wednesday.

A fair amount of gold was available this week and was practically all taken for India.

Gold valued at Dollars 430,000 has arrived in New York—Dollars 330,000 from London and Dollars 1000,000 from France.

CURRENCY.

The French Commission that controls monetary circulation has drawn attention to the fact that the new aluminium-bronze, and nickel-bronze counters compose at the present time the money which is actually in circulation.

From the institution of these counters up to 31st December, 1922, a total of 305,248,452 has been made, of a nominal value of Francs 301,615,194. It is interesting to compare this total with that af the remaining silver coins,—which (taking into account the withdrawal of the pieces bearing the crowned head of Napoleon III), amount to 961,073,816 coins of a nominal value of Francs 905,603,497. Thus the total of the new base metal counters minted represent 31 per cent. of the number and 33 per cent. of the nominal value of these silver coins, many of which must have been exported, converted into a bullion or lost.

"Financial America" under date February 19th. 1923 has a leading article entitled "Silver to aid Currencies," in which the advantage of employing silver for currency is pressed. We append an extract :—

"Switzerland's currency has the highest standing in Europe. It went to a premium for a time last year. Behind it are reserves of at least one-fourth silver built up in the critical period of recent years. Spain has a similar proportion with currency exchanged lately at 82 per cent of par.

Europe's remaining gold stock nearly all in reserves, exceeds 3,300 million dollars. Our silver miners would like to fortify these reserves with at least 800 millions of silver, placing them all on the ratio of Spain and Switzerland. France has little silver in her bank reserves; Britain and Germany none. Their gold reserves are more than half of all in Europe. A fair ratio of silver in the reserves of Germany is offered as the basis for a real currency when the present worthless issues have been turned. In France the paper franc is at 60 to 65 per cent discount. The silver dollar can see the patient improving if she will try this metallic elixir in the reserve. Other European currencies are little better than Germany's. Some are following Switzerland and have begun to gather silver reserves. These include Poland and Czecho-Slovakia. That is a movement worth watching. But the leadership in building a vast silver reserve belongs to the British Government of India. Silver there has been popular for centuries. The Indian Government's accumulation is the largest in its history. Its notes have a 50 per cent silver reserve. In 1914 this reserve amounted, at a normal exchange, to 109 million dollars. The Indian reserves lately were 866,000,000 silver rupees, equal at current exchange here to 277 million dollars."

There is an omission to make use of one fact in the relentless logic of the above paragraph (implying that currencies owe their appreciation in world's finance to a plentiful stock of silver in their currency reserves) namely, the improvement of about 20 in the value of sterling exchange with the United States since April 21st 1921, the date on which silver coin was first introduced into the reserve against Treasury Notes here.

Some students of currency however would be inclined to say that world credit and trade have something to do with the inter-relations of exchanges, although the writer of the article apparently prefers to attribute so much to silver. The accumulations in the Indian reserves in harly be a matter of gratulation to the Indian authorities, for a considerable portion of it was bought in time of emergency from the United States at a price 60 per cent higher than supplies could now be bought from that quarter.

SILVER.

The market has shown a steady front during the week. During the earlier portion China was the predominent factor making purchases in London and in San Fransisco. The latter operation naturally hindered American sales here. The continued advance in price induced during the last few days some covering and forward purchases by the Indian Bazaars. The enquiry for that quarter for shipment is not strenuous. Indian rates have been lower lately for the near than for the far positions which is unusual.

We have remarked of late that the prospects of the Mexican output were good. The Times correspondent there cables that this year's production should be a record. According to the Ministry of Commerce the total for 1923, if continued at the present rate, should prove over three million kilos 96,500,000 ounces. The improvement is attributed to the more settled conditions of the country but is possiblemore etaoi shrdl shrd but is probably owing still say of base metals—the price of silver being well below the average price of last year.

INDIAN CURRENCY RETURNS.

(In lacs of rupees.)

Notes in circulation 17277 Feb. 15; 17356 Feb. 22; 17389 Feb. 28.

Silver coin and bullion in India 8517 Feb. 15; 8596 Feb. 22; 8629 Feb. 28.

Silver coin and bullion out of India nil.

Gold coin and bullion in India 2432 Feb. 15; 2432 Fab. 22; 2432 Feb. 28.

Gold coin and bullion out of India nil.

Securities (Indian Government) 5743 Feb. 15; 5743 Fab. 22; 5743 Feb. 28.

Securities (British Government) 585 Feb. 15; 585 Feb. 22; 585 Feb. 28.

The coinage during the week ending 28th ultimo amounted to 2 lacs of rupees.

The stock in Shanghai on the 3rd instant consisted of about 27,300,000 ounces in sycee, 29,500,000 dollars and 590 silver bars, as compared with about 29,900,000 ounces in sycee, 27,500,000 dollars and 110 silver bars on the 24th ultimo.

The Shanghai exchange is quoted at 3s/1¼d. the tael.

Quotations.

March 1st.—31.15/16d. cash, 31.3/4d. 2 mos; Bar silver p. oz. std.; 87s. 9d. Bar gold p.oz. fine.

March 2nd. 31. 9/16d. cash, 31.7/16d. 2 mos; Bar silver p. oz. std.; 87s. 9d. Bar gold p.oz. fine.

March 3rd.—31.11/16d. cash, 31.1/2d. 2 mos; Bar silver p.oz.std.; nil Bar gold p.oz. fine.

March 5th.—32.1/8d. cash, 31.15/16d. 2 mos; Bar silver p.oz.std.; 87s. 9d. Bar gold p.oz. fine.

March 6th.—32.1/4d. cash, 32s. 0d. 2 mos.; Bar silver p.oz.std.; 88s. Bar gold p.oz. fine.

March 7th.—32.s. 0d. cash, 31.13/16d. 2 mos; Bar silver p.oz.std.; 87s. 0d. Bar gold p.oz. fine.

Average.—31.927d. cash, 31.739d. 2 mos; Bar silver p.oz.std.; 87s. 10.8d. Bar gold p.oz. fine.

The silver quotations to-day for cash and forward delivery are each 1/4d. above those fixed a week ago.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, 25th Mar 1923

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr		29.849 inches
Temperature of Air		83.0 degree
Wet Bulb Thermometer		76.5 "
Dew Point		74.1 "
Relative humidity of Air		0.747 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)		3.6 "
Maximum temperature of Air		89.2 "
Minimum temperature of Air		75.4 "
General direction of wind from mid-night to midnight		NNW, NNW, SSE.
Movement of wind do		93

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY :

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; Depth of water as d Prince's Dock Sill.

Day of week.	Day of month.	HIGH WATER Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill	Day of month.	LOW WATER Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill
	Mar.	h. m.	ft. in.	Mar.	h. m.	ft in
F	30	9 22	24 9	30	m 3 25	16 9
		21 54	28 2		15 26	16 2
St	31	m 10 12	28 0	31	m 4 7	16 9
	Apl.	22 37	29 0	1	16 15	16 2
S	1	m 11 7	29 1	1	m 4 56	15 6
		23 23	29 5		17 6	15 9
M	19	m 0 13	27 4	19	m 5 16	16 11
		12 32	27 3		18 18	17 1
T	20	m 0 38	27 6	20	m 5 45	16 7
		13 3	27 1		18 48	17 7
W	25	m 7 5	24 8	28	m 1 49	20 7
		20 19	26 2		13 33	18 8
Th	29	m 8 20	25 5	29	2 42	19 8
		21 9	27 2		14 33	17 0

SCARCITY OF LIVING ROOM AND CAPITA LIST PERSECUTION

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Hon. Sir Chimanlal Setalwad, Executive Member of the Bombay Government when opening the Wadia Woollen Mills Limited, at Panchpakhadi, Thana, on Wednesday last (21-3-1923,) cynically observed that "the industrial and economic development of the country was not to be found in the *charka* or *khaddar*, but it certainly lay in utilizing western methods in this country." There spoke the *noureau bureaucrat* true to his allegiance, and yet there is much hard common-sense in the Mahatmaji's gospel of the *charka* and *khaddar*. To what a miserable and cowed-down position, most of the million and a quarter souls living in Bombay are reduced by the utilization of Western capitalist methods which are hugged to his bosom by Sir Chimanlal, might be seen from the following literally true story of a prosperity in Girgaon.

Just close to Majestic Cinema (another plague spot planted by capitalists in the heart of the city) in Girgaon, there is a large and imposing pile of buildings, known by the generic appellation of Mohan Buildings, but really comprising three separate blocks or chawls, called Mohan, Laxmi and Madhav Buildings. The front one, or Mohan Building proper, runs all along Girgaon Road where it commences to turn in order to go northwards. It is a ram-shackle, jerry-built, tall structure of five storeys built in 1904. It is picked out in Ochre or the Sanyasi's colour and is evidently named after the landlord himself. The other two buildings, which are only four-storeyed including the ground floor, lie at the back of the property to the west of Mohan Building All three have a common entrance through the main gate in the middle of the Mohan Building. It is just wide enough, but not more than enough, for the traffic needs of the residents. In addition to the shops on the ground floor, it houses such imposing and high-sounding institutions as (self-styled) Professor Beheray's School of Hypnotism, the New Coronation Commercial College, Tutorial French Class, Messrs. Khara and Co., Chartered and Associated Accountants, Postal Clerks' Club, Law Classes and a Nationalist Photographer. Why Professor Beheray calls his hypnotic institution, a school I do not know, for all that he apparently does there is to cure diseases without medicine. With all his hypnotic or Yougic powers the *soi-disant* Professor Beheray is not able to cure himself or his fellow-tenants of the impositions of the be-knighted landlord or his too cute manager.

A few months ago the landlord had a brilliant idea of locating a cloth-shop in the gate itself. No sooner thought than the idea was carried out. The counter, the show-cases and the fittings of the shop take up half the space, the other half being utilised by the shopman and his assistants, and, of course, by the bargain-hunting customers. At rush times in the day 8 to 11 a.m. and 5 to 8 p.m. the thousand and one inhabitants of the three buildings have hardly space to wriggle themselves through the crowds at the shop. Sometimes, women, children and old men amongst them have to wait for as long as ten minutes for an opening for ingress or egress. The shopman and his men o'nights make their beds comfortably on the counter, which is built, like goldsmith's combined chest of drawers and bed, to serve a double purpose, a counter by day and a cushy, comfy bed in the night. Thus they between them filch three-fourths of the available width of the main-gate, leaving a small, gully-like passage for people to go out or go in. No light is kept burning in this passage as a rule. I never saw one during a period of twelve months' residence. In the week hours of the early morning when it is yet quite dark, milkmen have to grope their way through the narrow slit of fairway and trust to chance for not spilling the contents of their pails and cans. The location of the cloth-shop in the gate-way was, I imagine, just a hint to the tenants to quit. But the tenants or rent-payers wouldn't or couldn't take the hint. So the be-knighted landlord scratched his head and mused and thought, conceived and laboured, and in due course gave birth to a second ultra-brilliant idea. That was three months ago, and the rent-payers are since then patiently enduring the gambols of that *enfant terrible*, to wit, the landlord's ultra-brilliant idea. This second idea, the child of the prolific *magaj* or brain of the landlord, consisted simply of commencing the general repairs to the wood work and masonry of the staircases, floors and roofs of the building with a couple or so of prentice joiners, and an occasional brick-layer or mason in embryo, and just half a dozen or less of coolies. With this formidable labour force, the general repairs as thoughtout by the landlord were started, three months ago, simultaneously on all floors. The pavement at the landings has been torn up and the debris allowed to remain where it was dumped by the coolies. The repair-work is proceeding, most deliberately and unhurriedly and will continue, I imagine, till the outbreak of the S. W. Monsoon, or probably even after that interesting event, judging by the accelerated speed at which the management is hustling things through. For instance, of the two stair-cases, the northern one was closed and barricaded for more than a month. After removing the slabs of paving stones at the landings and dumping them anyhow anywhere even in the fair-way, so that unwary persons might conveniently break their necks in using the stairs, the northern staircase was opened for general use, and the southern one closed instead. It has been similarly treated, or ill-treated, and then left to take care of itself or break people's necks for the good of the landlord's soul. The hardships of the people are indescribable, and yet, none of the renters, who include lawyers galore in addition to *soi-disant* professors, dared raise their voice against the landlord's iniquities or his manager's pin-pricks and stiletto-thrusts!

A pretense is made at lighting the different floors, but a pretense only, and at four o'clock in the morning no lamp, ill-kept or otherwise, is seen burning anywhere. Even the smoking oil-butties, which is the utmost that one can expect in these days of electricity from the landlord, go out, leaving the building in pitch darkness just when the hives of humanity begin to hum with awakened life.

As to water-supply, though the landlord collects the municipal dues from the tenants since last April, he is careful to give only one connection for all the six floors. The three topmost floors never get any water in the evening, and in the morning for but an hour at the most. In such conditions the people and especially the women daily bless the landlord with the choicest epithets in their report.

As to the landlord—Sir Jugmohandas Veerjevandas—and his famous capitalist family, I would write in some future issue of your paper, if you would but extend the hospitality of your columns to this initial effort.—Yours etc.,

K2. A.

THE MILL INDUSTRY IN INDIA

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Indian Mill Industry is at present passing through very critical times. It is reflected in the prices of most of the Mill shares. During the past month and a half, the larger shares are down by more than Rs. 200 and the smaller ones by about Rs. 100.

Mr. Kay, the chairman of the Bombay Mill-owners, was wrong in assigning the spread of *khaddar* as one of the causes, which have barred the progress of our Mill Industry. He certainly hits blindly, when he wants to blame "*khaddar*", as the cause of the wretched plight of our mills. Has he seen the statistics of imports of foreign cloth? The figures go against him. In 1921 we imported foreign cloth of the value of Rs. 41 crores. These imports rose by 70 million rupees, in 1922. He passes over the fact, as if our industry did not suffer in the least, from foreign competition. So the industry was hit by Lancashire and Japanese Mill cloth and not by "khaddar", which is symbolic of *Swadeshi*—which includes Indian mill-made cloth also.

Another serious thing, which has hit hard our indigenous industry is the stupid increase in Railway fares, which has resulted in stopping the use of Indian coal and compelling the use of Welsh coal. This stupid bungling in Railway rates is responsible for very high charges for fuel. Our mills have perforce to import English coal, which they get comparatively cheaper than Bengal coal—though England is 7,000 miles far off and Bengal is only a little more than a thousand miles!

Our Ahmedabad and Bombay Mill-owners would be wiser to agitate for cheaper fares and cut down other overhead charges, instead of setting their foot on the poor workman's wages.—Yours, etc.,

VITHALDAS K. BHUTA.

BERAR SWARAJYA PARTY.

(From a Correspondent.)

YEOTMAL, Mar. 26.

The Berar Provincial Council of the Swarajya Party was formed on the 25th instant at Darwha, as previously announced. The organizers and about 40 members of the Party were present. Mr. Madhaorao Aney was elected President, and Messrs. Bapat and Moharil are secretaries of the Party in Behar. An executive body was also formed, with four organizers Messrs. Laxamanrao Oka of Yeotmal, W. S. Sant of Akola, Bansangaonkar of Amraoti and Kanitkar of Buldhana to carry out the propaganda of the Party. The head office of the Council will remain at Yeotmal.

CAUSE LIST.

TUESDAY, MARCH 27.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE THE HON. THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE HON. MR. JUSTICE CRUMP.

IN THE DIVISION COURT NO. 52.

For Dismissal of appeal to Privy Council.

28-21—1013-21—Edgelow G W and Co., Kasturbai Manubhai Nagarseth and another v Hiralal Dayabhai Nanavati, Hiralal Th. and Co.

SPECIAL CASE.

[illegible]-23—J. C G Bowen—The Secretary of State for India in Council v The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Co., Little and Co.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

[illegible]-22—377-20—Thakoredas and Co., Champaji Krishnaji v Premchand Ganeshmal and others, Motichand and D.

[illegible]-22—1743-18—Mulla and M. Sha Maganlal Parbhudas v Bejnath Ramchandra, Patell and Eze.

[illegible]-22-2676-21—Judah and S, V V Kanemar Venkapiya v Nazerally Tyabally Singapurewalla, Payne and Co.

114-22—2682—20—Mulla and M, Lalchand Damodhar v Amilal Jesangbhai Amin and D

[illegible]-22—3988-22—Motichand and D, Hiralal Bakoredas and others v Hatimbhai Gulam Hoosein and another, Wadia G and Co.

[illegible]-22—2244-20—Shroff and L., Haji Abdul Haji Haroon, Kadarbux Mahomed Hoosein and another, Sabnis G and S.

[illegible]-22—1120-20—Shamrao M and H. Bai Dinbai widow v Nassonally Cassum Mahomed Mitha and others, Thakoredas and Co.

[illegible]-22—2506-20—N. C Dalal and Co., Umedchand Kashiram Gadappa v Edgelow G W and Co.

22-21—82-18—Amarchand and M. Ratanchand dayachand alias Ratanchand Khimchand and ethers v Danji Dharsey and others, Dastur and Co., Motichand and D.

[illegible]-22—2074-21—Dubash and Co., Surajmal Keshrimal Vishindas and Co., Payne and Co.

SHORT CAUSES.

[illegible]-23—Pandia and Co., Anandrao Durgappa v Ramkhulam Ayadhyuprasad.

LONG CAUSES.

[illegible]-19—Malvi M R and Co., G G Nadkarni Esq., Vithaldas Odhowji, Smetham B. and L.

[illegible]-20—Ardeshir H D and Co, Shamji Maneck v Velji Shivji and ors, Captain and V, Payne and Co.

[illegible]-20—Pandia and Co, Mahomed Esak v Sakur Abba and anr, M B Chothia.

[illegible]-20—Motichand and D, Chhaganlal Vithalji v Vithaldas Bhagwandas, Mulla and M.

[illegible]-22—Edgelow G W and Co, Raghavji Purshotam v Keshavji Hirji Bhojraj and ors, Motichand and D.

[illegible]-21—Dubash and Co, Ebrahim Haji Moti v Chimanlal Chhotalal and anr, Malvi M R and Co.

[illegible]-22—Matubhai J and M, Maneckji Rustomji Patell v Bhanji Kanji, Edgelow G W and Co.

[illegible]-20—Merwanji K and Co, Laxminarayen Kisongopal v Bansidher Sobharam and ors, Purnanand Cl and J, Dabholkar and Co.

[illegible]-22—Little and Co, Currimbhai Jiwanji Abdeally Kadarbhai and ors, Payne and Co.

[illegible]-22—Captain and V. Percival Claude Sawyer v Nanalal Parbhuram, Mulji Th and Co.

[illegible]-21—Matubhai J and M Currimbhoy Lalji Saja nand Co. Gulam Hussain Mahomed, Payne and Co.

[illegible]-20—Malvi M R and Co, The Official Assignee of Bombay, Behrulal Benhman and others, Baishanker K and G.

[illegible]-20—Judah and S, Madangopal Ramjidas, Dharamsey Fulchand N C Dalal and Co. a

[illegible]-21—Tyabji D and Co, N H Moos, Beharilal Kunjlal, Bhaishanker K and G.

[illegible]-20—Mulla and M, Maganlal Parbhudas, Chabildas Nathubhai, Ardeshir H D and Co.

[illegible]-20—Malvi M R and Co, Kanyalal Lakhmidas and others, Kirparam Bhikaram and others, Purnanand Cl and J.

S. C. Ct. 1968/24882-20—Craigie B and C., Keshavlal Lalluchand v Chunlal Lallubhai and another, Shroff and V.

[illegible]-22—N C Dalal and Co., H C John v Ibrahimbhoy Fazalbhoy and others, Wadia G and Co.

[illegible]-22—N. C Dalal and Co., H C John v Ibrahimbhoy Fazalbhoy and others, Wadia G and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MA. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

REFERENCE.

L. A. R. 9-22—J C G Bowen.—In the Government v Naoroji Pestonji Narielwalla and others Merwanji K and Co., Malvie M R and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

39-21—Merwanji K and Co., Hurgowandas Brijvalabhdas v Nanakchand Ishwarsing, Modhowji and Co.

2478-20—Mulla and M. Dhunjibhai Bomanji Petit v Bai Gulbai widow and others, Merwanji K and Co., Wadia G and Co.

SHORT CAUSE.

504-22—Ramanlal and H. Manji Goculdas v Mahomed Umar Abdul Rasool and another, Vachha and Co.

ADJOURNED SUMMONS.

39-20—Malvi M. R and Co., Ravji Ratanji and Co., Motilal Manekchand v Soondersdas and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

[illegible]-22—N C Dalal and Co., M Choonilal and Co v Narottamdas Morarji Goculdas, Bhaishanker K and G.

493-23—Mehta L and Co., Bai Raliatbai and anr v Narottamdas Morarji Goculdas, Bhaishanker K and G.

3641-20—Captain and V, Veljl Shivji and another v Raisey Ransey and others, Ardeshir H D and Co., Raghavaya N and Co.

517-21—Daphtary F and D, Khattau and Co., v Chapsey Dossa, N C Dalal and Co.

2141-21—Captain and V. Banjinath Harnandrai and others v Beharimal Manalal and another, Bhaishanker K and G.

3344-19—Mirza and M, Dady Limji Batliboy v The Bombay Cotton Company, Payne and Co.

3516-19—Payne and Co., Pirojsha Sorabji Guzdar v Dady Limji Batlibhoy, Mirza and M.

2730-19—Merwanji K and Co., Damoder Raghoba and others v Bhagwantrao Janardhan Mahatre and another, Mantri and Co.

1374-19—Unwalla P and P. Husseinbhoy Mahomed Rahimatbhai v Nensi Devsi Co., Manchershaw and N.

1470-18—Malvi M R and Co., Harnandrai Fulchand v Sundersing son of Dayalsing and others, Madhowji and Co.

1814-21—Dubash and Co., Maneckchand Jeychand v Bechardas Manchand, Manchershaw and N.

1448-21—Chitnis K and M, Bai Fatmabai widow v Ahmed Jusub and others, Hiralal and Co., Patell and E, Matubhai J and M.

2303-21—Dikshit M and Co., Jehangir Motabhai Bilimoria v The Ellerman and Buck nall Steamship Co. Ltd.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE. RAWCETT

In the Division Court No 49,

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL:

SHORT CAUSES

4599-22—Mulla and M, Alladin Mahomedbhoy and Co., Maneckchand Vithuram, Motichand and D.

206-23—Little and Co., W Royle and another v N K Jayakar and Co., Motichand and D.

LONG CAUSES.

3240-20—Dikhsit M and Co., Tyaballi Abdul Hoossein v Adamji Peerbhoy and Sons, Edgelow G W and Co.

1537-21—Madhowji and Co., Dharamsey Bhaman and others v Bai Premabai widow and others, Tyabji D and Co., Little and Co.

551-17—Captain and V., The Advocate-General of Bombay v Ramrao Wasudeo Kothare and others, against Deft 7 only.

2006-19—Patell and E, Shivshomal Shivdayal Chiranjilal Ruchand, Amind and D.

592-21—Amarchand and M., Fulchandji Maneckchandji v Dhanlal Rikhabdas, Amin and D.

1976-21—Mulji Th. and Co., Dayal Jetha v Laxmidas Nursi, Mehta L and Co.

835-19—Shroff and V., Motilal and Co., Acharat lal B Haveliwalla and Co., Hiralal Th. and Co.

265-20—Motichand and D., Narotam Haridas v Dharamsi Meghji and others, Tyabji D and Co.

1390-19—Madhowji and Co., Kantilal Lalbhai v Chandmal Ghansyamdas, Shroff and V.

3635-19—Matubhai J and M. Virji Jetha v Datatraya Pandurang Joshi and others, Manilal and K.

1904-21—Khandwalla and Co., Chandulal Hurgovindas v Chunilal Harkisondas.

53-20—Payne and Co., Dady Nusserwanji Dady and others, Bai Sunamai and another, Mehta L and Co.

1927-18—In Person—Chhotalal Babansing v Sha Babaldas Khemchand, Amin and D.

59-19—In Person—Chhotalal Babensing v Sha Bhogilal Chandulal, Amin and D.

660-21—N C Dalal and Co., v Haridas Mulji, Jagjiwandas Chhaganlal.

1327-21—Unwalla P and P., Ardeshir Burjorji Limboowalla and another v Yeshwantrao Khanderao Tipnis.

5051-22—Mehta L. and Co., Kanji Purshottam v Kohinoor Mills Co. Ltd., Payne and Co.

2356-22—Thakoredas and Co., Rangildas Vithaldas v Memimal Shamdas, Soonderdas and Co.

2431-22—N C Dalal and Co., Bhagwandas Tribhowandas v Popatlal Naran, Amin and D.

5864-22—Purnanand Cl and J., Sewantilal Nagindas v Maneckram Madanlal, Motichand and D.

355-21—N. C Dalal and Co., Sangildas Jesiram v Ebrahim Fazal Vishram Ardeshir H D and Co.

3439-19—Mehta L and Co., Dhullabhoy Bhagwanji v Udechand Dolaji, Pandia and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MULLA....

In the Division Court No. 37.

3725-20—Bhaishanker K and G, C Framji and Co v Noer Mahomed Hoosein and Co and anr, Edgelow G W and Co.

S C Ct. 145/2139-20—Motichand and D, Thoroppa Sevnappa and ors v Gadmal Gumanmal, Mehta L and Co., Bhaishanker K and G.

4754-22—Payne and Co., Tricumdas Cursondas Chimanlal Sadanand and Co., Merwanji K and Co.

3766-22—Thakoredas and Co., Chunlal Balmukhandas, Bomanji Cooverji and others, Mantri and Co.

CONTESTED SHORT CAUSES.

3509-22—Tyabji D and Co., Keragji Metaji and and Co., Lallu widow and others, Payne and Co.

3798-22—Shah and Ch. Jesingbhai Virji Mehta v Ranchhoddas Bhawan and others, Daphtary F and D., Thakoredas and Co.

4868-22—Payne and Co., Mrs. Oliver Henrietta Margaret Lester v Apabhai Chaturbhuj Patel, Amin and D.

94-23—Kanga and S, Ardeshir Cawasji Vesugar v Maneckshaw J Mistry, Unwalla P and P.

172-23—Subnis G and S, Krishnai Anantrai Prabhu v Nageshwar Narsey, Tyabji D and Co.

3648-22—Motichand and D, Ramchand Vajichand and Co., v A. Jaffar Mahomed and Co., Payne and Co.

5572-22—Parelkar M and B. Ganesh Vyankatesh Kamat v Achut Damoder Shindy and another, Judah and S.

4644-22—Matubhai J and M., Haji Bachu Ali and another, Datubhai Jetha Essa Thaver and others v Ardeshir H D and Co., Manchershaw and N.

5253-22—Madhowji and Co., Narendra Topan v Naranji Dwarkadas, Craigie B and C.

5984-22—Purnanand Cl. and J. Bai Durga, widow v Rajaram Chinayee Kumar, Soonderdas and Co.

TRADE UNION CONGRESS.

NON-CONTENTIOUS RESOLUTIONS.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Mar. 25.

The All-India Trade Union Congress reassembled to-day in the Bradlaugh Hall under the presidency of Mr. C. R. Das and adopted a number of non-contentious resolutions of which the following are important ones:—

(1) This Congress thanks the workers of the Welfare League of India for the services rendered to the Trade Union Congress in the cause of Indian Labour and resolves that a separate fund should be created for the support of Indian Labour.

(2) Resolved this Congress is of opinion that war has proved detrimental to the labouring masses in general and therefore, advises them not to take any part in waging war in future so as not to help any of the belligerents in any shape or form especially so if war is waged unjustly.

(3) Resolved that steps should be taken to put an end to the system of forced labour and system of procuring forced supplies from rural areas wherever it prevails whether in British India or Indian States.

(4) That this Congress recommends the Executive Committee to appoint a sub-committee to thoroughly investigate the whole question of taxation in India from workers' point of view.

(5) That resolutions passed by the Congress Labour Committee be noted and this Congress resolves to request the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress to make over a sum of Rs. 40,000 mentioned therein to the general Secretary of the All-India Trade Union Congress Committee to be administered by the Committee of the Trade Union Congress.

(6) That this All-India Trade Union Congress is of opinion that retrenchment in railway staff will cause hardship to specially trained labour and will create dissatisfaction and unrest amongst the workers and therefore, strongly urges upon railway management to carry out any retrenchment when absolutely required in consultation with the Executive of their Trade Unions or workmen's selected representatives where Trade Unions are not organised.

(7) That this All-India Trade Union Congress is of opinion that the deletion of clause requiring certified engineers to be in charge of steam boilers under Steam Boiler Inspection Act as revised in the present year will mar the spread of higher technical education amongst Indians which is so necessary for industrial development of this country and urges the necessity of reinstatement of the clause.

The Congress adjourned till to-morrow when controversial questions will be discussed and adopted.

Mr. C. R. Das attended a garden party this afternoon given by Mr. Chaman Lal, General Secretary of the Trade Union Congress and in the evening distributed prizes to students of depressed classes schools managed by the local Arya Swarajya Sabha.

THE APPROACHING NATIONAL WEEK.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Gandhi Incarceration week is over and it has fully demonstrated how solidly the masses still cherish the name of Mahatma Gandhi and stand by his programme. Close on the heels of the Gandhi Week comes up the "National Week" from 6th to 13th April—the week which is sacred to All-India. Is there any patriot in this our vast land, who does not feel for the innocents who fell at the Jallianwalla Bagh? Will any, then, complain of fatigue and exhaustion for service during that week?

The Week has a special significance this year, because, just now vested interests are making much capital out of the Hindu-Moslem differences in the Punjab, the self-same province, where not long ago, Hindu and Moslem blood mingled and flowed together in streams! Is it not, then, incumbent, on All-India, to lay special stress on Hindu-Moslem Unity and demonstrate publicly that these two sister communities are just two limbs of the same body? Swaraj without unity is impossible and Life without Swaraj is unbearable. Hence, "Unity first, unity last," must be the abiding Motto of every Indian. And the approaching National Week must specially tend to impart a stable equilibrium to that Unity. I would even go the length of suggesting that in every place where there is a Congress or Khilafat Committee, a special "Unity Demonstration" should be arranged during the week. special prayers should be offered in Temples and Mosques asking for the Almighty's blessings on our common endeavour and, whereever possible, Hindu and Moslem leaders should deliver sermons on unity from the same pulpit.

We must not forget that we also owe a special debt to that other sister community of ours, I mean our "suppressed" brethren. Neither will the sons and daughters of this soil ever enjoy Swaraj so long as they treat with contumely and deny human rights to one-fifth of their own countrymen. A land which denies "Free citizenship" to one-fifth of its own children is not fit for Swaraj. Hence. in all the items mentioned above, special opportunities should be afforded to our "suppressed" brethren to bear the burden of life equally with all.—Yours, etc.,

— C. V. P. SHIVAM.

Dadar, March 23.

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ALL-INDIA MUSLIM LEAGUE.

NEED OF REVIVING THE ORGANISATION.

The Hony Secretary of the All-India Muslim League, Lucknow, writes:—

As has been announced in the press, the Council of the All-India Muslim League has decided to hold the fifteenth Annual Session of the League at Lucknow during the next Easter holidays, commencing on the 31st instant. Mr. Ghulam Mahommad Bhurgri of Hyderabad (Sindh) has been elected to preside and he has agreed to do so.

General indifference to the affairs of the League and to the aims and objects which it was designed to serve has continued so long that a grave crisis is now impending over the same. In order to avert this a general awakening to its needs followed by earnest efforts to meet them is necessary. Fortunately it appears now that almost all shades of Muslim opinion in the country recognise the need to revive the Muslim League organisations as vital to the interests of Indian Musalmans. The prospects of peace in Turkey ensure a more favourable atmosphere in India and the result of the efforts recently made at an informal conference at the place of His Highness the Agha Khan at Bombay indicates that the time is now opportune for an earnest attempt at their rivial, in order to bring the various elements of our community in this country to work together for our common cause under a formula and a programme acceptable to all.

The result now rests with the response which is received to this humble invitation to the next Annual Session of the League. If you would be good enough to take the trouble to formulate your own suggestions, and send them to me before hand, and to attend the Session personally so as to discuss dispassionately all the suggestions received from all parts of the country, I feel little doubt that we shall succeed. It is expected that H. H. the Agha Khan and other leaders old and new will join.

A Reception Committee has been formed here to make all necessary local arrangements, and I would beg of you to let me know when I may expect you and what resolution you would propose for the considerations of the League.

CONGRESS LEADERS IN THE PUNJAB.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Mar. 25.

Messrs. Rajagopalachari, Rajendra Prasad and other Congress leaders reach Ferozepur to-morrow and then make a tour of the Punjab and attend the Punjab Provincial Conference to be held at Sargodha during the Easter Holidays.

EARTHQUAKE REPORT.

An earthquake shock of moderate severity at its origin at a distance of about two thousand miles was recorded by the seismographs at the Colaba Observatory at 18 hours 16 minutes (S. T.) on the 24th March. —A. P.

Mr. C. P. Ramaswami Iyer, the new Law Member of the Madras Executive Council was entertained by the members of the Madras Liberal League on Sunday evening. There was a large number of citizens present on the occasion.—A. P.

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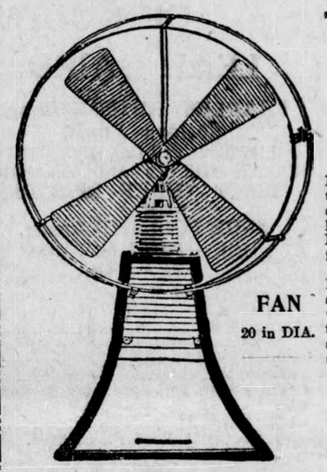
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I.V.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 5-10 p.m.

Bombay Presidency Association annual meeting 123, Esplanade Road 6 p.m.

TUESDAY, March 27th.

Lecture by Mr. E. W. Fritchley on "The Nilgiris" Central Y.M.C.A. Hall, Wodehouse Road, at 9 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, Mar. 28.

Mulji Haridas Mills, Henshaw Building, Bank Street 4 p.m.

Jamnadas Nudsey Ginning and Press, Albert Building, Hornby Road 3 p.m.

Annual meeting of society for protection of Children of W. I., Municipal Corporation Hall, 6 p.m.

THURSDAY, March 29.

Century S. and W. Co., Ltd., meeting, Gresham Building, Esplanade Road, 10-45 a.m.

Indian Steel Wire Products, Ltd., meeting, 65-A, Apollo Street, 5-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, March 30.

Monthly meeting of Bombay Medical Union, 7-15 p.m., followed by a dinner.

SATURDAY, March 31.

Annual General Meeting of the G. I. P. Rly. Staff Union, Workmen's Institute, Parel (G. I. P.), 11-30 a.m., Mr. N. M. Joshi to preside.

SUNDAY, April 1.

2nd day of the Annual General Meeting of the G. I. P. Rly. Staff Union, Workmen's Institute, 11-30 a.m.

TUESDAY, April 3.

Unveiling ceremony of the statue of late Sir P. M. Mehta, at the maidan, opposite the Municipal Offices, 5-45 p.m., H. E. the Governor to preside.

POSTAL NOTICE.

The 30th March, 1923, will be a Post Office holiday on account of "Good Friday."

All the departments of the G.P.O. and its Town Sub-Offices including the Telegraph Branches of the Combined offices will observe on that day the same working hours as on Sundays.

FIRST BOMBAY PRESIDENCY KHILAFAT CONFERENCE.

The second meeting of the Reception Committee of the First Bombay Presidency Khilafat Conference will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 9 p.m. (B.T.) at the Pydhoni Khilafat Committee's office to elect chairman, president and sub-committees.

FIRE AT AGRIPADA.

On Monday morning a fire broke out in a house belonging to Balaram Hanmanta, situate in Sunder Gully, Agripada, and resulted in a damage to the extent of Rs. 4,500. Fortunately, the fire was put out in half an hour, before it could take a serious turn. The tenants of the building sogered loss to the extent of Rs. 500 and the building Rs. 4,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

The Annual Meeting of the Society will be held to-day at 6 p.m. (S.T.):—(1) to adopt the Annual Report with the statement of accounts for 1922 and the budget for 1923, (2) to elect a Committee of Management and Auditors, (3) to move a vote of thanks to the last year's Auditors, and (4) to nominate Society's representative on the Board of Trustees of the Prince of Wales Museum—the Managing Committee has recommended Dr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi for the position.

GIRL'S HEAD CRUSHED UNDER CART.

On Sunday evening Sawantibai and Napribai, aged ten and four respectively, both sisters, were playing near a cart on which was placed a tank containing Kerosene oil and which was left on an open piece of ground near their house at Chinchpokli. Sawantibai whilst playing climbed on a wheel of the cart with the result that the wheel moved backwards and she fell between the two wheels and her head was crushed by the iron bar attached to the lower part of the cart and used as a support. Napribai went home and informed her father who with the help of a neighbour moved the cart and extricated Sawantibai. She died soon after.

The Coroner held an inquest on Monday touching the death of Sawantibai when the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

PATHARE PRABHU STUDENTS' SANSKRIT CLASS.

The second anniversary of the above institution was celebrated yesterday under the presidentship of Mr. Jagonnath Raoji Dhurandhar in the Prabhu Seminary Hall, Thakurdwar, when Messrs. R. B. Kirtikar and B. N. Talpade delivered speeches explaining the object of the institution and its work during the last two years. The President in a scholarly speech explained the importance of Sanscrit language to Hindu students in particular. From this year the class, it was declared, would be kept open for the students of the Depressed Classes. Mr. M. G. Rao in an interesting Sanscrit speech proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman. Young Zoaba Brothers enlivened the proceedings with a musical entertainment. Distribution of sweets brought the proceedings to a close.

F. WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

KHADI EXHIBITION IN NATIONAL WEEK.

It has been decided to hold a Khadi Exhibition under the auspices of the F. Ward Congress Committee during the Satyagraha week commencing from the 6th April to the 13th April.

The Exhibits shall consist of (1) purely hand-spun and hand-woven cloth, either cotton, woolen or silk and (2) Indian made articles such as stationery, toys, etc.

Those who wish to have stalls at the Exhibition and send exhibits are requested to apply in writing to the Honorary Secretary, the Khadi Exhibition Committee c/o F Ward District Congress Committee's office, Ghaswalla Building, Soparibaug Road."

ALL-INDIA KHADI EXHIBITION.

The following are the results of the carding and spinning competitions held at the Khadi Exhibition:—

Ladies:—(1) Mrs. Taragauri Arunza Prize Rs. 125; (2) Mrs. Premkor Dharamdas, Prize Rs. 100; (3) Mrs. Gangaben Ranchhoddas, Prize Rs. 50; (4) Mrs. Celaben Jerajani, Prize Rs. 25; (5) Mrs Untagaori Shambhu Shankar, Prize Rs 25. (6) Mrs Kantagaori Jaysukhlal Rs 20.

Students:—(1) Master Thakorlal Khandubhai, Prize Rs 20; (2) Miss Ratanben Vithaldas, Rs. 10; (3) Miss Sharda Chhotalal Rs 5.

Men:—(1) Mr. Shantilal Kripashankar, Prize Rs. 25; (2) Mr. Satyanarayana Sinha, Rs. 20; (3) Mr. M G Chitale Rs. 10.

Provincial Competition:—Sabarmati, Behar Andhra, Nanded Rs 25 each.

MARWARI AGARWAL MAHASABHA

SESSION AT JHARIA

(From a Correspondent.)

JHARIA, March 20.

The All-India Marwari Agrawal Mahasabha sat yesterday at 3-30 p.m. under the presidency of Seth Malaramjee of Bhiwani in a very beautifully decorated khaddar pandal. Among the leading gentlemen present were seth Jamnalal Bajaj, Sj. V. J. Patel, Seth Ramjas Agarwal Jharia Pandit Radhakrishna Misra and others. After the opening, a song expecially composed for the occasion, was sung by Pandit Madhabprasad Sukul of Calcutta, Seth Ramjas Agrawal, Chairman Reception Committee, read out his address welcoming the delegates. He dwelt upon the various questions of social educational and commercial importance. He also conceived the idea of starting an Agrawal University. The Chairman having finished his speech Seth Melaram's name was formally proposed and seconded by all the leading Agrawal representatives of different provinces.

In his address he dwelt on various questions of communal importance and appealed to his brother delegates to rise to the point and try their level best for the uplift of the community.

DEVOTION TO MAHATMA GANDHI.

Next day resolutions were proposed and passed. The first resolution from the Chair expressing deep devotion and high regard towards Mahatma Gandhi, the greatest personage of the world and the image of truth and non-injury, praying for his long life and supremacy was passed unanimously, all standing. The second resclution was that every Agrawal should observe the festival of Agrassen, memorial days of Ashwini Sudi first and close their business. Others resolutions demanding fiscal autonomy and control over the economic policy by the Indian representatives, and protesting against the policy of keeping the gold standard reserve in England were also passed. A resolution of protest against the Government's policy of racial differences between Indians and Europeans in commercial matters was proposed and unanimously passed. Other resolutions for making Hindi and Dewanagri character the state and court language in Jaipur Raj, praying the Ruling Chiefs to give due preference to the opinion and the rights of their subjects, urging the community to get rid of smoking and intoxications and avoid horse races and luxurious nature and try for encouragement of Hindi literature, urging the millowners of the country not to use foreign yarns in preparing cloth, regretting litigation in Agrawal community, urging the establishment of *panchayat* were passed. A resolution for the boycott of foreign cloth and advocating the use of pure khaddar and encouraging cottage industry was proposed by Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, seconded by Babu Benarasiposad Jhunjhunwala of Bhegalpore, was unanimously passed. Shrijut Vallabhbhai Patel rose up amidst loud shouting of Mahatma Gandhi Ki jai, and "*bandematram*" and spoke highly of the charity and love of righteousness and devotion of the Agrawal community towards Mahatmaji. He appealed to Agrawal community to contribute towards the Tilak Swaraj Fund as much as possible. The conference closed with a concluding presidential speech.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 26.

The market opened quiet for jute shares Howrah and Clive fluctuating but little. In the higher priced stocks, hardly any business took place. Cotton were steady at about the previous week's levels. In coal section, there were more sellers than buyers except in some isolated instances where full rates were realised. In miscellaneous a few deals were reported without change in rates. Teas were firm and this is the only active group with a semblance of outside support. The Government securities and bonds have given way about half per cent on selling orders from Bombay. The following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—3½ per cent Government paper 60/9, 5½ per cent war bonds 1928 102/10, 6 per cent bonds 1926 102/-.

Bank:—Calcutta Industrial Bank 4 discount. Imperial Bank fully paid 1,332.

Railways:—Buktiarpur Behar Railway-ordinary 136.

Cotton:—Agra United 4, Benares Cotton and Silk 5/4 discount. Cawnpore Textiles 3/14 discount, Dunbar 241, Keshoram 7.

Jute:—Alexandra pref 99/8, Clive 33, Empire 44, Fort William pref 101, Howrah 42, Howrah pref 97, Kamarhatty 538, Kankinarrah 424/8, National 281, Northbrook 49/4, Reliance 46/12, Waverley 10.

Coal:—Bengal 808/8. Burrakur 37, Damaguriah 104/-. Imperial 14, Kalapahari 29/12, New Beerbhoom 32/8, Samla Ramnagar 8/6, Sendra 19/4, Standard 68.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Bridge and Bolts annas 12, Indian Iron and Steel 49/8, Kumardhubi Engineering 3/14, Thronycroft 2/14, B.I. Corporation ord. 8, B.I. Corporation pref 105 Burma Corporation 6/10, Indo-Burma Tin 7/2, Indian Food Products 7/8, Madan Theatres 4/3, Indian Enfield Cable 3, Assam Saws 4, Port Shipping 19/8, Samastipur Sugar. 10.

Tea:—Bishnath 22, Central Cachar 91, Dimakusi 175, East India 98, Rutema 11/8.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling four and three thirty-two pence and demand bills were one shilling four and one-eighth pence.

MAHENDRA PRATAP SINGH.

FORFEITURE OF STATES AND PROPERTY.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Mar. 26

The last business sitting of the Delhi session of the Council of state was held to-day only 24 members attending. The agenda was short, there being 3 official bills for the final reading. After a few unimportant questions had been answered, Mr. Crerar moved for the consideration of the bill to provide for the forfeiture of the states and other property of Mahendra Pratap Singh of Hathras (Aligarh District) and for their grant to his son subject to certain conditions. Mr. Crerar detailed the treasonable and revolutionary activities of Mahendra Pratap Singh against the British Government carried on in Germany and Russia during the war and after that period "the Government of India consider the most appropriate course to be that the interest of Mahendra Pratap Singh in the property ancestral and acquired including such moveable property e.g. cash securities, capital investments and the like which for technical reasons only could not be attached along with the landed property under the regulation III of 1818 should be vested in the Government and, thereafter, granted by the Government to his minor son and his heirs under the terms of a sanad. The whole State will then be managed by the court of wards in trust for the minor."

Lala Sukbir Singha of Muzzafarnagar (United Provinces) in welcoming the bill said that he knew Mahendra Pratap Singh Before Mahendra Pratap went out on a tour to European countries, he one day showed Mr. Sukbir Singha round the industrial school started by him. It was to his (speakers) regret that Mahendra Pratap Singh had turned out to be the King's enemy. He hoped that if Mahendra Pratap Singh had endowed any property for the maintenance of the industrial school the Government would see to it that the school was financed from out of its proceeds.

Mr. Crerar could not make a definite reply to Lala Sukhbir Singh in regard to financing the industrial school. The intention at present was that the estate should be taken into management under a court of wards.

Lt. Lalchand, Nawab Muzamilullah Khan and Sir Umar Hyat Khan supported the Bill and thanked the Government for the kindness and leniency with which they had treated the son of an enemy of the British Government. The Bill was then passed without discussion.

The President before formally adjourning the Council till tomorrow said "I am not in a position to say anything at present as to the further session of this session. There is a matter under debate in another place and until a decision is reached there it would be impossible for me to adjourn this Council *sine die*. I further have it from the Governor General that should certain circumstances arise he may possibly desire to address both the Houses of the Legislature to-morrow. It is therefore impossible for me to adjourn the Council *sine die*. The Council formally stands adjourned till 12-30 a.m. to 12-30 p.m. to-morrow.

THE LATE DR. S. B. NAYAK.

The managing committee of the Pathare Prabhu Relief Fund, at its special meeting, held under the presidency of Mr. V. H. Pradhan, yesterday, passed the following resolution in connection with the death of Dr. Nayak:

"The managing committee of the Pathare Prabhu Relief Fund records with deep feelings of regret the sad and sudden death of Dr. S. B. Nayak, who passed away on the 14th March, 1923. Dr. Nayak was elected a trustee of the Fund in 1914, and since then he continued to watch the institution with a deep and genuine interest. He contributed very large sums to the Fund every year, and took a keen interest in the deliberations of all vital questions relating to the progress of the Fund that were referred to the trustees for their opinion. Besides the contributions he paid to the Fund and the care and thought he bestowed upon its affairs his forceful personality was in itself an invaluable support to the institution. His vigorous intellect, his dauntless courage, his untiring energy that hewed its way through insuperable difficulties, and, above all, his unflinching faith in himself, made him a tower of strength that he was, and imparted an added vigour and confidence to all who came in contact with him. His extensive professional practice, his single-hearted devotion to duty, his large and cosmopolitan charity, his true and deep-seated regard for the poor, his generous spirit which prompted the sacrifice of the tender skin of his hand for the benefit of the health of one of those whom he loved and revered, and his great organizing and administrative capacity, displayed in connection with the Plague Hospital and Health Camps of the community during the early years of the epidemic—all these marked him out as a singularly gifted person, at once intellectual and practical, emotional and scientific, generous of heart yet firmly assertive—a combination of qualities that would do honour to any community or country to which a person of his type might belong. The loss, therefore, caused to this institution particularly and to the community generally by his death is very heavy indeed, but it is piously hoped that his memory, gratefully cherished, may serve to send a quickening and invigorating impulse to all the other institutions with which he was actively and intimately associated. A copy of the resolution be sent to his family."

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The following is th

Bi-Amma:—

5th April; Siwan; 7t

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10th, Barauni; 11th,

Ariria; 13th, Katihar.

Bhagalpur, Monghyr, G

places.

COMPANY MEE

MANOCKJEE PETIT MFG.

Tn Annual General Meeting

Company was held on Saturda

gistered Office of the Compa

Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Sir

presiding. The annual report

balance sheet for the year ended

ber 1922 were approved and adop

directors' report was adopte

dividend at he rate of Rs.

share was declared.

FRAMJI PETIT SPG. AND MFG. C

An Annual Ordinary General Mee

the above Company was held on Satur

the Registered Office of the Company,

Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Sir D. M.

presiding. The annual report and a

balance sheet for the year ended 31st D

ber 1922 were approved and adopted.

Directors' report was adopted and a divi

at the rate of Rs. 100 per share was decla

JAPANESE TRADE AND FINANCE

Cable advices received in well-informe

quarters report rather stringent condition

in the Japanese Money Market during the

latter half of February, for no sooner were

the lunar calender half-yearly settlements

completed in the Provinces than the usual

end-of-the-month demands began to show

themselves, in addition to which there were

important credit requirements in connection

with the financing of Cotton Imports writes

the City Editor of the "Morning Post".

Funds, therefore did not come back at all

freely from the Provinces, and at the end of

the month short loans commanded as much as

9½ per cent. However, monetary requirements in the Provinces for the usual monthly

settlement were not important and at the

beginning of the present month an easier

tendency was apparent. Time money for

two months' fixtures was firm at 8¾ per cent.,

in anticipation of the heavy calls falling due

on Government bonds and various Debenture

issues. On the Stock Exchange the tone has

been cheerful the high returns on certain

stocks attracting buying orders. The commodity markets were distinctly firmer again,

rice, cotton yarn, and raw silk all showing an

upward tendency, and already fears are entertained as to the possibility of the development

of a speculative movement. At the end of

the month the Note Issue of the Bank of

Japan stood at Yen 1,261,000,000, against Yen

1,246 000,000 in the corresponding date of 1922,

the Discounts and Advances amounting to Yen

297 000 000, against Yen 198,000,000, and Government Deposits to Yen 396,000,000, against

Yen 327,000 000.

FOREIGN INVESTMENT IN CZECHO SLOVAKIA

The Supreme Court of Czechoslovakia, sitting at Brosco, says a Prague Correspondent, has decided that according to the law of the country no foreign body or concern can become a partner in a Czechoslovak limited company without first obtaining the consent of the Minister of the Interior. In this connection a limited company does not mean a joint stock company in which anyone can buy shares, but a company consisting of partners whose liability is limited to the amount of capital each contributes. The only way of becoming interested in such a company is, therefore, by buying out one of the existing partners or starting as a contributory on the foundation of the company, and in order to do this sanction must be obtained from the Minister. It seems that this decision is not altogether in accordance with previous findings on the subject, and, in the future, may possibly be again reversed by another court. For the present, however, such is the law, and it is well that it should be known and noted by all those in foreign countries whom it may concern.

COTTON GROWING ASSN.

LONDON, March 26.

Mr. H. A. F. Lindsay, nominated by the Government of India as a member of the Council and by the Secretary of State for India as a member of the Executive Committee, has been appointed a member of the Administrative Council of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation in the place of Mr. Noyce. The Council have decided to circularise the members of the House of Commons asking them to support the Bill making obligatory on all the spinners a contribution to the funds of the Corporation of six pence per bale of raw cotton used in the United Kingdom. The second reading of this Bill is fixed for the 13th April. In view of the assurance of the President of the Board of Trade that the Government will fully facilitate the Bill, it is hoped that it will be passed very shortly.—Reuter.

FORWARD RUBBER MARKET IN PARIS.

LONDON, March 26.

A Paris telegram says the Paris Chamber of Commerce has written to the Minister of Commerce urging the creation of a forward rubber market in Paris. The letter points out that the rubber planters in Indo-China at present sell their produce for the most part in Singapore; and urges the advantage of opening a direct channel for the French colonial growers, and of reducing the operations necessitated by the arbitrage dealings to the minimum.—Reuter.

to be one-fourth of these

butions: and on the basis of the

rates fixed in the Bill, the State liab

will be reduced from about £12,500,000 to

about £6,000,000; while the combined contributions from employers and employed will

be about twenty-four millions a year as

against the present figure of about thirty-

five millions.

During the interval between the end of

the deficiency period and the date at which

the reduced contributions come into force,

the State contributions will be at a figure of

about £130,000 a week in excess of that

required under the maximum rates set out

in the Bill, while the corresponding excess i

the combined contributions of employers and

workers will be about £220,000 per week.

A THIRTY MILLION DEFICIENCY.

The amount of benefit payable from April 19, 1923, to October, 1924, under the provisions of the Bill is estimated at £62,500,000 assuming that the number of persons unemployed (including an allowance for short-time workers) may be, on the average, 1,250,000. It is estimated that on this basis the deficiency on the Unemployment Fund, which will be approximately £18,500,000 on April 19, 1923, will increase to the following figures: October, 1923, £20 000,000; April, 1924, £22,500,000; October, 1924, £20,700,000 The maximum borrowing power, as fixed by the Act of 1922 is £30,000 000.

The further grant of benefit does not involve any increase in the rates of contribution from employers, employed, or the State during the deficiency period; but as it must prolong the deficiency period and consequently postpone the date at which the present rates of contribution can be reduced, the effect is to increase the total amount of the contributions to be paid by all three parties during the deficiency period.

FIRE ON STEAMER "WAKASA MARU."

LONDON, March 26.

A Shanghai cable says fire has broken out in Number 4 Hold of the Japanese steamer "Wakasa Maru." Cargo of jute, rice and rape seed has been seriously damaged.—Reuter.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency the Viceroy granted an interview to Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas.

A meeting of the Executive Council was held at the Viceregal Lodge.

The following lunched with Their Excellencies at the Viceregal Lodge yesterday:—Colonel Kenneth Wegram, Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Clark, Mr. Rustomji Faridoonji, Major and Mrs. P. G. Yorke.

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door
she ha
and wait
visited his
room being
cards and bill
by the dog, the
on her thigh and
go to Kasauli for treat
upon the defendant to pay
penses which she had to incur, bu
dant refused. Hence the suit.

The defendant's case was that the plain
had no invitation to enter his dining room,
that she had only a license to go to the
centre-room of the defendants premises and
that in proceeding beyond the door of that
room, the plaintiff was a mere trespasser.
The defendant further denied that the dog was
ferocious or that he had a tendency to bite
mankind. The defendant submitted that he
was eneitled to have his dog chained in
his dining room for protecting his property.
The defendant also contended that the amount
of damages claimed was exaggerated.

After hearing the evidence, his Lordship
held that the plaintiff had an implied license
to go near the defendant's dining room and
that she was bitten by the dog near the entrance to that room. His Lordship further
held that the dog was ferocious and liable to
bite human beings when he was chained and
when he was on guard. His Lordship directed
the defendant to pay a sum of Rs. 1,200 to
the plaintiff towards the expenses incurred by
her and by way of damages for the suffering
she had to undergo. The defendant was
also made to pay the plaintiff's costs of
the suit.

Mr. H. Campbell instructed by Messrs.
Craigie, Blunt and Caroe appeared for the
plaintiff; Mr. D. B. Binning instructed by
Messrs. Little and Co. appeared for the defendant.

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Tourists.

MBAY CHRONICLE.
ay, March 27, 1923.

NCHCAPE FAILURE.

ent discussions on the budget
legislative Assembly have re-
what extent the members
nfounded the merely occasional
the Inchcape Report with the
l need of a searching enquiry
e finances of India. To all who
read the findings of the Inchcape
nittee, and who are not aware of the
ar labours of a Royal Commission
e twenty-five years ago, there can
no question but that the latest in-
iry into the country's finances is extra-
dinarily lacking in breadth of vision
depth of thinking. In fairness to
he Committee we have already made
n allowance for the fact that, unlike
the Welby Commission, Lord Inchcape
and his colleagues were exclud-
ed from considerations of questions
relating to policy; and that, con-
sequently, it is intelligible—even if we
do not consider it creditable—that the
Inchcape Report should be so full of
trivialities. In the whole Report of
nearly 300 pages there is not a single
brilliant observation to arrest the mind,
a single noble sentiment to satisfy the
heart, a single deep analysis of causes
and effects to appeal to the intellect.
In their anxiety to count and number and
value the trees, the Inchcape Committee
seem to have lost sight of the forest.
In their attempt to remove the weeds,
they have omitted to go to the root of
the mischief. And, lest all their sins
of commission and omission be explain-
ed or extenuated by the excuse of hav-
ing been excluded from considerations
of questions of policy, we would re-
mind the reader that the Terms of
Reference, properly interpreted, did
not really confine the Inchcape Com-
mittee to pronounce upon how many
Ford cars the military should possess.
We do not suggest, indeed, that the
average of 14 miles per gallon in a
Ford car in the army department is
not a subject for inquiry and economy;
but we must observe that such an in
quiry could have been more fittingly
carried out by those departmental
committees, which, we had been
assured last year, would prepare all
the preliminaries for Lord Inchcape's
Committee. That the latter has been
obliged to do this spade work only
proves the utter inefficiency of the
Account and Audit officers in our great
spending departments. It cannot, in
any case, justify this costly body of
special advisers wasting their time and
the country's money on such trivialities
as they have deliberated upon.

We in this country had been so often
told with wearisome repetition that the
"best efforts" of the Government could
not prevent the steady growth of ex-
penditure, that we are apt to be misled
by the apparent magnitude of the
Inchcape suggestions for reduction.
And yet the very Terms of Reference
required the members, if they had
only the courage, as their predecessors
in the Welby commission had, to inter-
pret them boldly and to go to the root
of the problem. The Terms were:—

> "In so far as questions of policy are involved in the expenditure under discussion, these will be left for the exclusive consideration of the Government, but it will be open to the Committee to review the expenditure and to indicate the economies which might be effected if particular policies were either adopted, abandoned or modified."

Questions of policy are always for the Government finally to decide; and in flinging this insult in the face of their Committee the Government of India were guilty of a gratuitous affront, which the next following clause does in no way repair. They were, moreover, only proving their own want of sympathy with the people when they deliberately omitted to follow the British precedent and withheld from the Inchcape Committee any indications of policy corresponding to the one-power standard in the Navy and a ten-year truce for the Army as submitted by the British Government to the Geddes Committee as a basis of consideration. But we in India need no more proofs of the unsympathetic character of the present Government; and Committees like the Inchcape Committee are meant to correct as far as possible the faults of an intrinsically unsound structure. For such bodies then to ignore the very *raison d'etre* of their constitution is to do the greatest possible injury to the country, an injury all the greater as the country is yet unable to guard itself against it. The Welby Commission had really no wider reference than the Inchcape Committee had; and yet it discussed—at least in a strong minority report—the problem of the Drain. Mr. Purushottamdas, indeed, could not be expected to rise to the stature of Dadabhoy Naoroji, and so his few brief notes of dissent on the India Office expenditure, Ecclesiastical outlay and Indo-British Telegraphs waste, valuable as they are, are of a piece with the general character of the entire report, and add a few more trivialities. They are necessary, we concede; but they still remain trivialities all the same. The Welby Commission reviewed the whole of the foreign policy, and endeavoured to estimate the general bearing of the total expenditure, on the one hand, to the prosperity of the public; and, on the other, its necessary co-relation to the revenue resources of the State. The Inchcape Committee have signally failed, without benefit of doubt, to realise these two main aspects of their inquiry. They have meandered into considering how many signalling operations per telegraphist employed make a reasonable minimum of efficiency in public service and failed to see the wastage on the disastrous frontier policy. They have wandered off to specify the number of peons in Government Departments at Simla and Delhi, and omitted to pronounce upon the havoc of a permanent force of an insupportably highly paid bureaucracy in India. They have told us, with commendable industry, the strength of clerks and chaplains and typists; but ignored the injury of the currency catastrophe. We repeat what they have done was necessary; but we repeat, with still greater emphasis, that what they have not done is still more necessary. To barter with the Viceroy for the strength and cost of his bodyguard; to haggle with the Commander-in-Chief on the mileage for military lorries: to cheese-pare with members of the Executive Council as regards their personal emoluments on a basis of racial distinction; to fix upon an *ad hoc* reduction in the Railway and the Post Office without offering rhyme or reason for the justice and economy of the retrenchment demanded is, even though highly necessary, utterly unequal to effecting real, substantial, and permanent economies in the public expenditure of India. To give but one instance. The Committee conclude their review of the military expenditure with the remarks:—

> "We do not, however, consider that the Government of India should be satisfied with a military budget of Rs. 57 crores, and we recommend that a close watch be kept on the details of military expenditure with the object of bringing about a progressive reduction in the future. Should a further fall in prices take place, we consider that it may be possible, after a few years, to reduce the military Budget to a sum *not exceeding Rs. 50 crores*, although the Commander-in-Chief does not subscribe to this opinion. *Even this is more, in our opinion, than the tax-payer in India should be called upon to pay.*"

This is an excellent sentiment as far as it goes; but is woefully lacking in logic to support it. The Committee simply have not considered the great question of the National Defence of India—which every civilian and citizen is competent and entitled to do. They only think of details—as though the problem of national finance was indistinguishable from that of an ordinary business house.

We have pointed out, at some length, the essential weakness of the Inchcape Report, not because we are unaware of its proper value, but rather because we fear its conversion into a charter of retrenchment by the Legislative Assembly is likely to land the country into a *cul-de-sac* on questions of policy. For a specific weapon in the Budget of this year we have no doubt it would do excellent service in competent hands. But to rely upon it for a standard of the main policy governing the country's public expenditure, in its two-fold relation to the welfare and prosperity of the millions and to the resources which Government can normally obtain from the people, would be, to say the least, futile. The Inchcape Report is only an instrument. It must never be regarded as a maxim; it is merely a routine review; it cannot be an ultimate aspiration.

SITUATION IN KENYA.

From the telegrams it appears that the situation in Kenya has not at all improved and both sides are making frantic efforts to out-manoeuvre each other and the storm-centre will be Whitehall in a few days. Unfortunately, Indians have not got any friends there, and we do not think they can expect much help from the present Tory Government, or the sun-dried bureaucrats who are the members of the Secretary of State's Council. The mouth-piece of the more blatant Imperialists is already talking of armed resistance from the Whites in the Kenya Colony and of the benevolent neutrality that will be maintained by the Imperial Government, as a matter of course. The letter which Mr. Andrews writes to the Press makes it plain that the Whites in South Africa have a close connection with those in Kenya and that the offensive recently taken by the former is a part of the wider and more comprehensive plans to drive the Indians out of South Africa, by one means or another. Segregation is only the thin end of the wedge and we have not the least doubt but that in their present mood the South African Whites will embrace every such opportunity of further humiliating the hopeless Indians there. Their Government in India being busy with a Princes Bill, Criminal Amendment Bill and such other measures for the widening of the liberty of the subject and the piloting of the Salt taxation through the Assembly and the Council, cannot find time to look to the liberties of Indians abroad. The Imperialist statesman, Mr. Sastri, who spoke with bulging pride of the goodness of Australians and other Colonial people, is again girding up his loins to start on a mendicant expedition to England. But then he will have to hear some home-truths from men like Lord Delamere, Major Grogan and others. Mr. Sastri will realize ere long that mere sentiments are not enough to protect the rights of Indians, but that something more is required for the purpose. So long as Indians are not free in their own country, they cannot be free either in the Crown Colonies or the Dominions This movement on the part of the Whites in South Africa and Kenya is only a foretaste of what the Whites there will do in future against Indians. The Whites there are not only threatening to shoot down the inoffensive Indians, but according to Mr. Andrews' information are preparing to seize the Government and set up a Provincial administration. "Indians from Goa who are Portuguese subjects were asked by the European revolutionaries, to bear some distinctive mark so that they might not suffer along with the Indians in case of any disturbance." Mr. Andrews says that even the Governor there admits the seriousness of the whole situation. Says Mr Andrews, "From my own personal knowledge of the actual conditions the Indian position to-day appears to me very gravely threatened both in Kenya and in the South." From this there can be not the least doubt but that the Whites in Africa are conspiring to make the existence of Indians in that country impossible so that they can exploit the Africans in any way they like. But we do not think Indians will easily fall in with any such philanthropic plan on the part of the Whites. They have their own mission to fulfil.

Notes of the Day

Unrest in Greece.

The tidings of unrest in Greece are no surprise to us. Indeed, it would surprise us more to hear, at any given moment, that there was *not* unrest in Greece. There always has been for so long as we can remember and so far as we can predict there always will be. In the hundred years since Greece has been an independent kingdom, there has been more discontent per head of the population, more armed disturbance, more brigandage and more bloodshed there than in any other State we know. Turkey has been peaceful by comparison, which accounts for the fact that, except in actual time of war between Turkey and Greece, the tide of emigration was always of Greeks from Greece into Turkey, never of Greeks from Turkey into Greece. Some historians have even stated in all seriousness that the only prolonged period of peace which the Balkan Peninsula, including its appendage, Greece, has ever known was that when the whole of it was under Turkish rule. Its "liberation" has made of it once more a cockpit of insane national ambitions and the storm-centre of the world. But in the case of Serbs and Roumans and Bulgarians there are no such internecine hatreds as exist among the Greeks, who carry party feeling to a pitch found nowhere else except perhaps in Ireland. The Greeks are patriotic, we agree, but their nationality presents this strange anomaly that Greek patriotism is strongest outside Greece and among men who have ceased to be Greek subjects. The Greeks of Greece can, it is true, become excited by the "great idea" of Greek supremacy, but they are jealous of each other all the while to an extent which jeopardises discipline and are ready, when anything goes wrong, to fly at one another's throats directly. How the idea of the stability and strength of Greece as an ally ever found a lodging in the brain of a Curzon—of Lloyd George we say nothing, for his ideas are gossamer, the sport of any wind which blows him good—is the most obscure of all the many obscure problems which the history of the last four years presents to students of psychology!

The Imperial Asset.

There seems to be a grievous misapprehension in the minds of many people in and outside Britain as to the real significance of the British Empire. What is it? A mining venture? Lord Strathspey solemnly warns the Government to consolidate the Empire, and to that end proposes to give to the Dominion representatives or High Commissioners seats in Parliament and access to Cabinet meetings to explain in those august places the Dominion point of view. But is there really such a thing as a Dominion point of view on any question of Imperial or foreign policy? In almost every first-rate question there would be as many views as there are Dominions, and one more if India is honestly afforded full Dominion status. The noble Lord sees signs of an approaching dismemberment of the British Empire; but he does not realise that the Empire will not be held together by the extension of opportunities of expressing and emphasising difference of views. We do not, of course, imply by this that the Dominions should efface themselves under Imperial tyranny; there is reason to believe the self-governing Dominions of any standing would do nothing of the sort. Only the moment an opportunity is offered to express, let us say, Indian sentiment on such a question as Central Asian policy, and the role of the Army in India in regard thereto, there is bound to be an irreconcilable difference of opinion between the Imperial and the Indian Governments. The platitudes of the Duke of Devonshire do not conceal the impossibility of achieving the unity or consolidation desired by Lord Strathspey; and the assembly of the Dominions Conference can only tend to point out the divergences of local from Imperial sentiment. Lord Strathspey apprehends the use of a new Ireland in every Dominion. For our part we would suggest, as the only means of achieving real and lasting unity in the parts that are collectively known as the British Empire, that all of them be immediately placed on a footing of absolute equality, asserted and maintained by locally responsible Governments. For, then, if there is really an essential solidarity of interests at bottom, these Governments may be trusted to complete it by a voluntary and, therefore, stronger union in place of the present loose connection.

Road-side Cases.

We do not think the attitude adopted by the Medical Relief Committee of the Corporation in regard to the treatment of what are called "road-side cases" is the right one, although the Corporation in the end decided to make some provision for these unfortunate people. We have often complained in these columns of the many beggars lying on the footpaths in a moribund condition, helpless to do anything, and mostly dying of starvation. It is a disgrace that a city like Bombay, which spends lavishly when it so wishes, should grudge a few thousands for the relief of the suffering poor. Neither are we very much impressed by the arguments advanced by Government to shift the burden of responsibility to the shoulders of the Corporation. It is altogether a sorry spectacle. When there are to be economies, they are usually made at the expense of either hospitals or schools, but neither the number of the many superfluous officers nor their emoluments, are curtailed in any way. It is this callous disregard shown for the lives of the poor people that nettles the public. If Government cannot give relief to these dying men, the Corporation must, and it is rich enough for the purpose. Whatever may be the outcome of the Corporation's final proposals for dealing with vagrants and beggars, the dying and starving must be given priority of relief, and we are glad that the Corporation has decided to do something in this direction.

AIJEE PETIT
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Mulchand Mama & Jayshankar (Sunderi)
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"HOLLOWNESS OF REFORMS."

SIR M. WEBB'S UNCOMPROMISING OPPOSITION.

PROPOSAL REJECTED BY ASSEMBLY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 26.

The Legislative Assembly this morning by 58 votes to 47 finally rejected the Finance Bill as passed by the Council of State

BEFORE THE DEBATE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Mar. 26.

The Legislative Assembly has been summoned to-day to pass its final verdict on the salt tax in the light of the decision arrived at by the Council of State under the Governor-General's ukase. It was apprehended last night that the chances of the nonofficial members of the Legislative Assembly turning down the decision of the Upper House to-day were somewhat remote. It was remoured that most of the Mohomedan members had begun to show signs of locking out and that the Assam block had been practically spirited away by the encomiastic Government whips. From my conversation with the leading members of the Democratic and the National parties. I could notice a feeling of anxiety, sometimes even of despair. This morning however, the situation appears to be more hopeful for the non-officals. Sir Sivaswamy Iyer the leader of the National Party is stated to have decided to vote against the salt tax and Mr. Samarth and two or three other members have returned to Delhi. The contest will more or less be even and if the non-officials succeed, it will be purely by chance. There are rumours in certain quarter of the intended resignation of some non-officials, if inspite of the Assembly's verdict, the Governor General is to certify the salt tax. Interesting developments are anticipated.

LATER.

The situation has considerably improved and the position as judged at 11-15 by the better attendance of members in the Assembly is more satisfactory. Five more members have joined the popular side.

ASSEMBLY DEBATE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Mar. 26.

The Legislative Assembly met to-day to consider the recommendation of the Governor-General to pass the Finance Bill as passed by the Council of State with salt duty doubled. Public galleries were packed to every available seat and the ladies' gallery was particularly overcrowded. Attendance when the House met stood at 85 but increased a little later on.

FINANCE MEMBER'S REMARKS.

After some unimportant questions had been answered Sir Basil Blackett moved that the Finance Bill as amended by the Council of State be taken into consideration. He drew the attention of the house to the fact that it had to take a serious financial decision. The question before them from the financial standpoint was whether to cover the deficit by enhancement of the salt tax or leave it uncovered. In one newspaper whose leading article had been thundering against the Salt Tax he found that in its financial columns the Financial Editor said that the business community thoroughly sympathised with the Government in its efforts to produce a balenced budget and considered the opposition to the salt tax is mainly based on political and sentimental grounds and not economic, and observed "the financial salvation depends on a balancing budget and the Government's rate of borrowing next year also to great extent. A deficit budget would throw doubt in the minds of investing public." Sir Basil Blackett asked the House whether in considering the financial questions the Government should be guided by what the financial editor of that paper wrote or what the leader writer penned. He said the House having shown unanimity for covering the deficit should live up to its convictions. "Let us have a united action because some at any rate of the advantages of a balancing budget will not be secured if our action is not united and at any rate all the satisfaction and pleasure which this House and the Government would feel in a balancing budget would be lost if the action is not united.

The House then agreed to take the Finance Bill as amended by the Council of State into consideration and discussion proceeded.

AUTOCRACY SUPREME.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas said, the dignity and self-respect of the only chamber which represented the popular opinion of India demanded that they should not reconsider their previous decision and concur with the upper Chamber. (Mr. Rangachariar, the "other Chamber?") (laughter.) He regretted to find that the Government was separating political from financial issues. Two could not be divided because he believed that even if the budg-et was balanced by the salt tax it would lead to such political unrest and disorder as would unsettle the financial estimates and would, thereby, leave a balanced budget merely on paper and not in actual practice. He hoped the Government would wisely take lessons from the past and not pass a tax to which every man of India was opposed. Now with the help of the Assembly the Government had been able to restore order. It was forgetting the past experience and was sending in the shape of the salt tax a messenger of revolution to every home. He and his friends had always let people believe that reforms were reality and that the extraordinary powers which made many people reject them were mere paper provisions; but he was sorry to find them being used for ordinary purposes. "Now we have to go back to them with our heads hung in shame to tell them that we have come to you with the admission that extraordinary powers are being used for ordinary purposes and that we have to admit the hollowness of reforms." H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught and the late Viceroy had assured them that autocracy had been abandoned but he found it supreme when the Government was determined to pass the tax to which the majority in the Assembly were opposed.

"NONE REPRESENTS POOR."

Sir Campbell Rhodes regretted the constitutional episode but observed that nothing would be lost by candour. None of them represented the poor as they did not possess votes. They could only find their views by talk and the speaker had spent little time in ascertaining from the poor in the street his view about the increase in the price of salt. When questioned the poor never knew the real reason for this increase in the price of salt and thought that the dealer was making extra profit. When asked why he did not kick up a quarrel with the shopkeeper for high rate the poor replied that it was a small item in his expenditure (laughter). This, continued Sir Campbell, was the feeling of the poor on the question. He wanted the house to remember that leaving the deficit uncovered was another method of putting the burden on the poor. The evils of inflation which meant loss in the purchasing power of rupee weighed on the poor and above all by its action to-day the House would determine the rate of interest at which India would have tomorrow. The speaker thought that the fact that salt still held ground was not due to the absence of desire to affect a compromise but to the fact that there was in fact no alternative to the salt tax. They had put on every other head, tax, to raise which any further, would mean less revenue. The only alternative was a sort of poll-tax on every inhabitant of the country. He therefore supported the salt tax.

SIN TO TAX SALT.

Mr. Seshagiri Iyer said the first thing he learnt in taking up politics was that it was a sin to tax salt and hecould not give that cry until he had attained for the Assembly representative and responsible position. For the sake of consistency and dignity the House must repeat its decision.

UNPOPULAR TAX.

Sir Montagu Webb opposed the amendment made by the Council of State and recommended by the Governor-General. He did so with a heavy heart as he realised the difficulties of the Government and the magnificant work done by the Government in the past but in connection with this year's budget he did not know what strange noxious Nemesis had intervened (hear, hear). He felt that the Government was taking such an ill advised course so fraught with possibilities of the danger to the continued success of the reforms scheme that he felt he should put matters right before it was too late. He first recalled the financial record of the Assembly. Lord Chelmsford and H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught had spoken of the close of one era and the opening of another and the Finance Member in his first budget statement to the Assembly had told them that henceforth responsibility for finance would have to be shouldered by the Assembly. These were no empty phrases for the responsibilities of Assembly were indeed very heavy. In the first two years of its life the Assembly voted large increases of taxation all round, increased customs duties increased the railway fares and the rates, increased postal charges and the increased taxes on income proved a truly fine record for a young democratic Assembly. Last year the Assembly after sanctioning a huge taxation refused to tax the salt and told the Government to cut its expenditure substantially. Could any young popular Assembly had spoken more wisely? It was unfortunately true that owing to short time the Government had found it impracticable to give effect to all the Inchcape cuts which if carried in full would have left no deficit. The Government had therefore been obliged to leave a small temporary deficit. (Finance member, "no.") Sir Montagu Webb believed that this shall deficit was there simply because the Finance Member had elected to show a deficit. Had the finance member been a little more optimistic in his estimates of revenue from Railways, Post, Telegraphs and taxes on income because of good cold weather crop and better trade outlook or had he cared to spread the cost of our frontier roads and building over two or three years or readjusted the accounts or had he imposed silver duty or put a temporary surcharge on customs which he would have been able to carry by a majority had he appropriated some three millions sterling from the overswollen gold standard reserve he would have shown no deficit. The Finance Member rejected all these sound methods of finance and struck to his office made a deficit and proposed to cover it by doubling the salt tax. "Now I say unhesitatingly and with all the emphasis that any doubling of salt duty at present moment is unnecessary financially and provocative politically (hear hear.) I have already shown that the deficit is not real or permanent. I go further and say that it would be far better to leave this deficit to dissolve itself in retrenchment ahead rather than run the risk of creating difficulties by covering it by an unpopular tax. But it is said India's credit will suffer. I deny that assertion. I speak with the authority of a practical merchant, financier, railway and ship manager of many years' experience and I say with confidence that India's credit will not suffer by leaving this particular deficit to settle itself. India's credit is first class (hear hear) throughout the period when we have been suffering from the most apalling succession of deficits ever known in the history of this country we have had no difficulties in raising the largest loans on record and now we are told, now when India's economic, financial and political difficulties are practically over, now when we are enjoying a period of magnificant crops and increased trade activity, now it is suggested that if we leave a temporary deficit of under two and half millions to be wiped out by retrenchments ahead our credit will suffer. Once more I assert that those who nurse this belief are hugging a delusion. India's economic condition to-day is as strong as, if not stronger than, that of any other part of the British Empire and stronger than that of the most of the countries of Europe Asia and America. India is one of the few countries that can always feed itself in spite of its enormous population and can provide a great surplus of valuable products for sale to the rest of the world. Given only a period of political tranquility that will enable her perve-loving and industrious millions to turn their attention to the economic and social development the credit and the future of India is as assured and as sounds as those of any country in the world. Given only a period of "political tranquility" that is essential, it is to avoid all hazard of this political tranquility being disturbed that I am opposing this proposed doubling of that salt duty. The life of this Assembly is drawing to a close. In a few months there will be a considerable increase of political activities in connection with general election. Is this the moment when members of this House will be seeking reelection at the hands of their constituents to discredit, disarm and antagonise those loyal supporters of the Reforms scheme by imposing taxation to which they strongly object? Is this the moment to multiply the noxious political activities a hundred fold by throwing into the political arena so dangerous a firework as a doubled salt duty? Is this the moments to place a weapon in the hands of the ignorant and the malicious who have been so persistently hostile to the Government and who have throughout asserted that the Assembly was mere a make-believe, a mere mock-parliament to whose views an irresponsible and autocratic Government paid little or no need?"

Sir Montagu Webb next quoted from the message of the Duke of Connaught wherein it was announced that the principle of autocracy had been abandoned because its retention would have been inconsistent with the pledge and the state of India's political development. Sir Malcolm Hailey speaking as Finance Member on the 1st March 1921, in the course of his budget speech observed, "for the future the House will have to share that financial responsibility. If we incur expenditure it will be under our mandate, if we impose taxation it will be by your vote." (Laughter). And what was happening to-day? The Government was imposing a financially unnecessary and politically provocative tax against the wishes of the House.

Concluding Sir Montagu Webb implored the Government to reconsider their decision. "I cannot believe that the House of Commons, the mother of parliaments and champion of the rights of people over the public purse will decapitate the youngest and the most promising of her offspring for resisting a financial demand for which no proper and adequate foundation exists."

(Message incomplete.)

TURKISH PEACE TERMS.

ADNAN BEY ON ALLIES' DELAY.

TAXES ON FOREIGNERS.

LONDON, Mar. 25.

Constantinople.—Adnan Bey to-day interviewed the Allied High Commissioners regarding certain taxes which the Turks insist on enforcing against foreigners. Foreign companies, principally British American and Italian insurance concerns, prefer to suspend their operations instead of submitting to the proposed taxation. Adnan Bey complained that the Allies' delay in examining the Turkish counter-proposals to the Lausanne Treaty was likely to lead to grave consequences and demanded the fixing of the date and place of conference as early as possible.—Reuter.

EGYPTIAN BUDGET.

LONDON, Mar. 25.

Cairo.—The budget estimates the revenue for 1923-4 at £E. 34,905,000 and the expenditure at £E. 34,555,000. It is hoped to add five million pounds to the general reserve. The expenditure has been considerably reduced chiefly owing to the non-execution of the works. The note foreshadows a reduction of allowance for high cost of living to officials who were benefited under the regarding system. The credit in this section has been reduced to a million and a half.—Reuter.

INDIANISING THE ARMY.

AN IMPOSSIBLE DREAM.

COL. REPINGTON'S EFFUSION.

LONDON, Mar. 26.

Lieutenant Colonel Repington in the "Daily Telegraph" throws considerable doubt on the wisdom of the measure of Indianising the Army as announced by Lord Rawlinson. He says a change of such tremendous import should have received an open sanction of Parliament, the Cabinet and the Crown. He thinks that the system of the King's Commission for Indians should have been given a much longer trial and refers to the prejudicial effects of the new measure on the recruiting of English officers He questions whether there will ever be an Indian army fit to defend India alone and remarks that "this dream of creating and defending an India without the British will pass like other visions in the night." He is of opinion that the self-government undertaking has been given at least a century before the Indians are fit for it. He asks for a definite assurance from Lord Peel that there will be no further experimentation in Indianisation without the approval of Parliament and that the new battalions will be tested on the frontier before the fitness for their mission is assumed.—Reuter.

INDIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER.

PLAN FOR KEEPING CLOSE RELATIONS WITH FIRMS.

LONDON, Mar. 25.

The City offices of the Indian Trade Commissioner are being closed on March 30th after which Mr. Lindsay will carry on all work possible on the remaining small grant at the Offices of the High Commissioner. The London Chamber of Commerce is placing at Mr. Lindsay's disposal a room in its offices to enable him to see callers on Tuesday and Friday mornings. Mr. Lindsay hopes thus and by personal visits to firms to maintain the present close touch and cordial relations with firms interested in Indian trade.—Reuter.

WASHINGTON NAVAL TREATY.

DOUBTFUL POSITION.

LONDON, Mar. 25.

The position created by the Washington Naval Treaty is still in some doubt.

According to Reuter's Washington correspondent, some American Naval experts consider that the relative naval strength of Britain, the United States and Japan should be in the ratio of 6-5-4 instead of 5-5-3 as originally agreed upon and, if so, the United States must modernise her capital ships in order to restore her approximate standing to which the United States is entitled. This estimate, however, is based on incomplete information. Possibly, the State Department will request the subscribing Powers to furnish details of their present and future naval programmes. It is understood that the decision on that question is awaiting submission to the President with whom rests the question as to what is to be done with the six and half million dollars which the Congress has appropriated for modernising American warships.

QUESTION OF FRENCH RATIFICATION OF THE TREATY.

Meanwhile, Reuter's Paris correspondent reports that while there is no question of France failing to ratify the Washington Treaty, well-informed French opinion solidly backs the suggestion that Government should incorporate in a bill ratifying the Treaty certain reservations notably the article stating that the Treaty shall expire, as far as France is concerned, in 1936.—Reuter.

FRENCH SUPERIORITY IN AIR.

PRESS COMMENTS ON LORD BIRKENHEAD'S SPEECH.

LEAFIELD, Mar. 25.

The speech made by Lord Birkenhead in the House of Lords in which he drew the attention to Britain's inferiority to France in the matter of air strength, has created much comment in the press. The point is generally made that while the superiority in the air of France who is Britain's ally cannot, of course, be regarded as a menace to this country, but is to be considered as implying France's feeling of her own insecurity, at the same time, this country must be assured of the equality of its security.

The "Observer" to-day says: "We are ready for any extent of mutual disarmament but in all circumstances, whether the standard is maximum or minimum. our security must be as definitely assured as that of our neighbours. To create, at any rate, air equality—no more, no less—is an issue of public life second to none."

The "Sunday Times" says: We do not want to start competition in air armaments. We must coordinate defence with our general policy. If we decide on one-power standard in the air as we should, we want to be in a position to add, when that standard is published, that we regret this expenditure, that we should like a conference to do for air armaments what Washington did for naval armaments and that if such a conference meets we shall have definite proposals to submit to it."

Newspapers have generally emphasised that Britain's policy in the matter of armaments—military, naval and air,—has since the armistice been that of reduction and they have unanimously deplored the prospect of any return to the old race of armaments.—B. O. W.

AUSTRALIAN AND IMPERIAL FLEETS.

LONDON, Mar. 26.

Melbourne.—It is reported that, as a result of the meeting of the Defence Council the Admiralty will be asked to agree to an interchange of vessels of the Australian and Imperial Mediterranean and the Atlantic Fleets. Vice-Adm. Bruce, commenting on the arrival of New Zealand's flagship "Chatham" for exercises with the Australian Fleet, said that he hoped that such mutual cooperation would be extended throughout all of the Dominions and the Motherland, thus realising Empire naval cooperation without the sacrifice of Dominion entity.—Reuter.

IRISH PEACE PROPOSALS.

LONDON, Mar. 25.

Information has reached Cork on the highest authority that the proposals for peace in Ireland recently made by the Archbishop of Cashel and others which the Republican Armp Executive are considering are being discussed satisfactorily. It is stated that important progress has been made and very probably a public announcement will be made early in the week.—Reuter.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS IN U. P.

SWEEPING SUCCESSES OF NATIONALISTS.

MODERATES ROUTED IN LUCKNOW.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Mar. 26.

After all the Municipal Elections are over here. The election of Hindu members took place yesterday. All the sixteen Hindu candidates nominated by the Congress for the 16 seats on the Board have got in. None out of 41 candidates including several leading local Moderates who had been struggling for election has succeeded in capturing a single seat.

AT ALLAHABAD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Mar. 25.

The general municipal elections in U. P. have ended. Reports from various towns show that the Congress party has been successful nearly everywhere in Allahabad. Pandits Jawaharlal Nehru and Kapildeo Malviya are among those returned defeating Mr. Kamtaprasad the former chairman. The newly constituted Board here will have a majority of the Congress Party.

ELECTIONS AT BENARES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BENARES, Mar. 26.

The Elections to the local Municipal Board after keen contests in all Wards came to a close last evening. Out of 23 seats, including two nominated ones, the Congress and Khilafat candidates have succeeded in capturing 13 seats. Prominent among the elected Congressmen are Babu Shivapsad Gupta, Moulvi Nazir Ali, Babu Shri Prakash and Dr. Banerjee. I understand that Babu Bhaghavan Das will now be elected Municipal chairman.

AN ASSAM MINISTER DEAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GAUHATI, Mar. 26.

Hon. Mr. Ghanasyam Bahuah. Minister in charge of Local Self-Government, Assam, died at Shillong yesterday.

The late Mr. Baruah was a resident of Golaghat, a Sub-Divisional town in the district of Sibsagar in Upper Assam. He was for many years the leader of the local bar. He was an additional member of the defunct Imperial Legislative Council from Assam and signatory to the famous memorandum of the nineteen. He first came into prominence as President and later as General Secretary of the Assam Association, which was the only popular political body in Assam before the N.C.O. movement.

NATIONAL WEEK.

COMMENCES ON APRIL 6TH.

HOW TO OBSERVE IT?

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Mar. 26.

The General Secretary of the All-India Congress Committee wires:—

The National Week commences on the 6th April. The Satyagraha day end on the 13th day on which the Jallianwala Bagh massacre was perpetrated. It is hoped that the week will be observed all over India as usual in accordance with such directions as the Provincial Congress Commiteee may issue. Throughout the week efforts should be made to enrol members, collect money for the Tilak Swarajya Fund, enlist volunteers and to speed the use of khaddar. There will be no *hartal* either on the 6th or the 13th; but public meetings will be held in every place on the two days and the anniversary of two great events otherwise duly and solemnly observed."

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY.

GOVT. PLEADER'S CONCLUDING SPEECH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Mar. 26.

In the civil suit against 19 members of superceded municipal board the Government pleader in his concluding speech said that by refusing the inspection and examination of the Municipal schools by the Government inspecting staff, the defendants struck at the root of the Government control over education as provided for in the statute. Without the municipal schools being examined and inspected by the Government inspectors it would be difficult to say whether other rules framed by the Government were also observed or not, The examination and inspection of the municipal schools was, therefore, a fundamental condition of trust entered into by the Government with the Municipality and in violating it the Ahmedabad Municipality committed a breach of trust and those members who were a party to it acted illegally and were personally liable for any money they spent in that behalf. It was not open to say that the Government itself received a part of the money as pension contribution of school teachers. In receiving the money the Government acted in one capacity and in filing a suit it acted in another. The Government which delegated its powers and rights to the Municipality had to see that they were properly administered.

GANESH VIDYARTHI.

TRANSFERRED TO NAINI JAIL.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, Mar. 26.

Sj. Ganeshshanker Vidyarthi has been transferred from Fatehpur jail to Naini jail (Allahabad). His health is very indifferent. He was carried to the station on foot in handcuffs and fetters.

A POONA PRIMARY SCHOOL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Mar. 26.

The opening ceremony of the new building of the Navin Marathi Shala, a primary school conducted by the Deccan Education Society was performed last evening in the presence of a large number of ladies and gentlemen by Sir Mahadeo Chaubal. Prof. Joag, the Superintendent made a brief statement on the occasion about the new building whose cost had come upto Rs. 1,40,000. The Government of Bombay, at the time when Sir Mahadeo was the member in charge of education, had made a free grant of a lakh and a quarter of rupees and though the building consisted of two instead of three storeys as originally planned its cost had exceeded the original estimate by about fifteen thousand rupees which the Society looked to the generous public to find.

NEW BIHAR MINISTER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PATNA, Mar. 26.

A B. and O. Government communique issued to-day states that His Excellency the Governor of Behar and Orissa has appointed Babu Ganesh Datta Singh to be the Minister in charge of Local Self-Government department vice Mr. Madhu Sudan Das C.I.E. resigned.

GAS is now in use in Bombay for gold melting, soap boiling, brazing and every conceivable purpose for which heat and power are required, since it is found the heat can be regulated to a nicety impossible with solid fuel.

(Advt.) T C1557+B

FUTURE POLICY OF NATIONALISM.

LABOUR PROBLEM OF INDIA.

NON-CO-OPERATION A VITAL FORCE.

SOME DOUBTS AND QUERIES.

(BY ARTHUR FIELD.)

LONDON, Mar. 8.

The Indian nationalist authorities are doubtless wise in postponing anything like an organised resumption of propaganda in Europe. One advantage of the postponement will be that the coteries and divisions which have arisen in pro-Indian circles in England will have time to unite or at least to come to some mutual arrangement. Meanwhile, it is a serious loss to us that we hear no authoritative word from India on one or two phases of current affairs.

We know what will happen if war should be, as we are sure it cannot be, declared on Turkey by England. We do not know, however, what will happen if the Angora Government signs the Treaty of Peace, which we see very clearly is "falsely so called." That Treaty, or indeed any treaty resembling it, will start the Turkish State going and more or less relieve the tension, so far as concerns Turkey. On the other hand, it will leave Iraq, Syria, Palestine, the land beyond the Jordan, the Hedjaz, and Yemen, in a control which displaces the authority of the Khalifa, and controls local Muslim opinion by the strong hand, with Christian bayonets and warships within call. What attitude will the Khilafat movement expect its friends and supporters to take up on the morrow of the signature of Turkish peace?

MUSLIM INDIA AND A "SEPARATE PEACE."

These are among the questions which, in the striking silence preserved by India in European advanced political circles, are perturbing some of India's best friends. The one outstanding hope is that Muslim India will tolerate nothing in the nature of a "separate peace" with the Imperial Government.

Looked at from an English sympathiser's standpoint, there are many elements in the Indian national organisation which should be closely looked to, the gaps filled up, the leakages stopped. Every stranger has diffidence in criticising the internal affairs of a nation. This diffidence is often very wise indeed and amply justified. By now, however, we in England have a slightly improved knowledge of Indian affairs, and the affairs of India, of the aspiring Indian nation, closely concern, all democrats and first of all the democrats of England. Modern hopes and dreams have dared to outdistance even the blessed word "democracy", very much overworked as no doubt it is. We all know, however, what is the honest interpretation of democracy, as distinct from the political *blague*. Parliamentarians and anti-parliamentarians, communists and collectionsts, individualists and internationalists, unite in a certain definite attitude towards the present popular movement of India.

NON-CO-OPERATION A VITAL FORCE.

All such are induced by their knowledge of the methods of English journalism to disbelieve the tale that "Non-co-operation is dead". We are ready to admit that non-co-operation could be killed but by its own friends, not by its opponents. If the schismatics and new-methodists allow their mania for change and for parliamentary electioncering to grow on them, Mahatmaji may emerge from prison to find a movement torn to pieces, and the pieces in the possession of the enemy. But the existence of all these schisms and projects, sub-movements and side-movements, is really a proof of the essential vitality and power of the Indian national movement. Only out of a virile and all-embracing national impulse could these individual desires have been developed. Nevertheless it is clear that this unrest and dissipation of energy has created some sort of change, arrest or suspension of the great national force. Now is the time, we think, for the Muslim element to come resolutely forward and to remove every trace of a justification for a suspicion, which still floats around, as to the Muslim attitude towards the national unity. There have been some fears, openly expressed, that the National movement—which has done so much for the cause of Islam—will be deserted by Muslims, directly a few concessions have been received from the Imperial Government. Implied promises of imperial loyalty have been made by some Muslims, as the presumed return for the satisfaction of Khilafat and other Muslim claims. Such hints of a deal are as ignoble as they are useless. Only in Indian unity can there rest any hope of Khilafat victory.

THE HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY.

This unity being soessential, a supreme effort should be made to remove all possible causes of separation. In our opinion the Hindu-Muslim unity should be developed, not merely by pious expressions of support, but by solid work for the removal of grievances on both sides. From some parts of India we in England hear of strong Hindu complaints as to Muslim cow-killing. Muslims do not kill cows in England—why is it (or, indeed, is it at all) "a sacred injunction on Muslims" in India? In China the killing of cocks, it is said, once sent a shower of blood over a land which hated bloodshed. It offended beliefs which reprehend the taking of animal life. What was done? Red paper was substituted for the ensanguined sacrifice; for, said the "heathen Chinese," it is the intention and the resolution that makes the sacrifice; furthermore, is not concord as valuable as ceremonial? Let the learned seek a solution; let the nation be relieved from an element of disunity and hatred; by some means or other.

THE CAUSE OF LABOUR.

Once having started to exercise the hazardous privilege of giving advice to a nation, it is difficult to stop without completing the list of recommendations.

The Labour resolution of the All-India National Congress (now, we hear, in the hands of a ocmmittee iwth power to co-opt members) ought to be put actively in operation. The National Congress Committee should co-operate at once with the Trade Congress representatives and go heartily and unwaveringly forward with the work of labour organisation, especially in the agricultural field. No lurking fear of what will happen to the movement if the big financial interests become offended, should be allowed to nullify the resolution. That fear caused the Liberals of England to make Liberalism safe for the capitalists, and to destroy Liberalism in the process. The Nationalist movement should throw itself heart and soul into the work among the untouchables, spreading recognition, and the spirit of unity under the national flag; increasing education among the woman and illiterates of the depressed classes, and working for better remuneration for the educated clerks and others among those classes. The Oriflamme of Nationhood must be made a flame of hope for these lowly and unfortunately neglected people. To preach Swaraj, to them, if (and only if) Swaraj spells emancipation for them, will be better than using them as a recruiting ground of Christian and Muslim missionaries. I need hardly add, however, that I think the efforts of Islam to embrace members of these classes is a good thing, and not a bad thing.

NO-CHANGE PROPAGANDA.

It seems to us here that the No-Change Majority ought to be actively preaching everywhere its arguments against a dilution of the policy of non-participation. If it refrains inaction may result in the undermining of the fabric erected with much difficulties and sacrifices. Is this a confession of the superiority of a more or less vailed spirit of co-operation with the Plutonic Dyarchy? Not at all; it is a recognition of the baneful facination of political machinery,—the petty satisfaction and local notoriety of electioneering,—the widespread desire to sit on a caucus, or even to be sat on by one, and to figure on manifestoes, addlesses, and fly-posters. Why do not the National Majoritarians take advantage of the lull to issue literature on the unrepresentative electoral system,—showing the absence of every essential condition for the participation of a free people, even if there were no question of a refusal to co-operate because of principle outraged and pledges? Why is there no literature, abroad if not in India,—in the Colonies and in America if not in England, stating again in letters of flame why India is not co-operating with the barren institutions of the Empire?

INDIAN LABOUR AND ENGLISH OPINION.

We hear very inspiring news of that unquenchable spirit of Mr. J. B. Miller of the Punjab Railway Unions. The sound of his voice and his bugle is again heard in the land; and the Madras railwaymen are reported to hve appealed to him to help organise the S.I.R. employees. And there is no doubt they need something, organisation being the most obvious thing; for a long list of grievances of the South Indian's employees is cited by Mr. M. K. Acharya in the Madras Labour Journal *Swadharma*. I think there ought to have a wider publicity, even in India, and I beg to quote a few:

"There are seven booking clerks in the Madras district on Rs. 36; the youngest has put in twenty years. One has actually served twenty-six years, and he still gets—only Rs. 6! Or, again, what shall we think of a booking clerk in Chingleput who joined the railway in 1894 and who now after 28 years' service gets only Rs. 41? Among station-masters on Rs. 50, two have put in thirty-one years, one 33, one 36, and one 39 years of service. Among guards there are nine getting Rs. 33 after 5 to 10 years service and one drawing Rs. 31, who joined in February 1908."

Now, what do we think of this sort of thing in England? Labour opinion here has long passed the stage of discussing merely the monetary contrasts of Eastern and Western pay. It has, however, equally out distanced the smug reminder that "East is East" and so forth. It contends that human nature being very uniform all the world over, a lower level anywhere can be assumed to spell privation and suffering. British Labour is coming round to the view that India must be encouraged, not to glorify its immemorial simplicity and poverty, but to demand a level of life and livelihood approximating with that of Europe. That is not so very revolutionary; for we consider that of Europe to be miserably insufficient, and ripe for change. It is higher time the employees should everywhere form strong unions to secure pay, hours, holdings and prospects adequate for a human existence.

LITERARY WHITE-ANTS.

While the more advanced men of all religions engaged in the National movement decry "Communalism" there are fears that the errors of those Indian whole-hoggers, the Communalists, are not wholly unshared by some Muslims and some Hindus inside the Nationalist ranks. While the die-hards openly decry a Hindu-Muslim understanding to exploit religious differences so as to put the communities back into bondage to a foreign power, the more insidious sappers of Hindu-Muslim unity deserve a close scrutiny and an equal reprobation.

It is greatly to be regretted that a Muslim magazine in England is permitting a dangerous fanatic to occupy its pages with an attack on the fallacies, delusions and absurdities of Hinduism. Palpably overdrawn and prejudiced interpretations, which can do nothing but embitter the relations of two great groups of Indian religious people, are thus insisted on in a magazine which is always striving to prove the insignificant differences that divide Christians and Muslims.

GOOD ISLAMIC PUBLICITY.

A very useful activity in the Islamic interests is carried on by three societies the London Muslim League (London branch of the All-India Muslim League); the Islamic Society; and the British Muslim Association. Each of these societies handles some aspect of the Islamic question, and each of them attracts a special public. The London Muslim Leaue has recently conducted a series of lectures, by Anglo-Indian officials and others, on the peoples of Islamic countries. The Right Hon'ble Syed Ameer-Ali P.C. has presided and the gatherings have been well attended by the "influential" type of audiences. The Islamic Society and the British Muslim Association have been conducting propaganda of a more popular character. *The Muslim Standard*, under the able editorship of Mr. Abdul Qayum Malak, has consistently indulged in the most outspoken advocacy of Turkey and other militant Islamic countries. No praise can be too high for these services. It must not be supposed that there are no other activities working here for the cause of Islam. Mr. G. S. Dara in his journal "Hind" give that prominence to the Khilafat and other Muslim movements that every supporter of India's aspirations must grant, or fail to adequately represent the situation. Mr. B. G. Horniman's lectures and writings are a continual propaganda for Islam. Professor Leon devotes as much of the time of his "Societe Internationale" as he can, within the limits of his statutes, to Islamic problems and subjects.

The lectures at the Muslim Prayer House Notting Hill, under the same control with that of the Mosque at Working, are of a religious, ethical and literary character, and only trench on the political ground by accident. But the activities of the Prayer House, as well as of the Mosque, have been very useful indirectly to the political and social recognition of Islam. The propaganda of the Anglo-Ottoman Society, which is as much for Islam as it is for Turkey, the agency of that Society for the circulation of the *Khilafat Bulletin*, the prowess of Mr. A. P. Tully and Mr. Leonard Whittall as correspondents, to the press, have all helped to keep Islam "in the picture."

A SHEAF OF "ON DITS."

"The Showman" in that store house of humour intentional and otherwise, "The Passing Show" indulged this week in that dangerous though swanky practice, the repetition of alleged conversations with celebrities. The following paragraph, headed "The Terrible Turk," has received an annotation by the hand of fate, which increases its humour. "The Showman" says:—"Curzon met a friend of mine"—a good start this. "Curzon," mind you; "met" a friend,—whence we conclude it was *not* "Curzon's" barber or Turkish-bath attendant. Curzon, it seems, "unburdened himself as follows: There are only two incurable diseases, cancer and the Near East. Of the two, give me cancer. It would be preferable to sitting at a table with several Turkish gentlemen, who, as long as they are provided with innumerable cigarettes and illimitable cups of coffee will argue unceasingly in circles and never evince the least disposition to settle a solitary problem. If I had not, from sheer physical exhaustion, forced the issue, we should still be at Lausanne—with no hope of leaving it until all the leading Oriental delegates died from natural causes!"

I can believe almost anything of Lord Curzon, but the above is a distinct strain on my credulity. What openings the statesman leaves in his guard! Imagine the retort: "Two incurable diseases, Cancer and Curzon." And the finale, too: "I forced the issue"; and with what result, pray? That on March 6th the National Assembly at Angora definitely decided to reject the draft Treaty wnich Lord Curzon imposed upon the Allies and forced upon the Turkish delegates!

I know the temptation to disclose a private conversation, a temptation which increases with the number of months through which it passes. I must very discreetly cloak the identity of a rather important. Turcophil here who made me the confidant of a severe grouch. He said: "Have you seen the news that the Angora Government has set up publicity agencies in the chief cities of Europe and in America." Yes, I had read the announcement. "Well, isn't it a joke? The person appointed to represent the Nationalist Government in London is, not one of the ardent supporters of Nationalists when all were against them,—not one of the band of pro-Turks who went through the Great War without a falter or a recantation. No! it is a gentleman who—well, he didn't suffer from the persecution of the Government, quite the contrary." Here I cut short the confidence, which was growing into scandal. To smooth the ruffled feathers of the indignant critic, whom I suspected to have an eye on the propaganda agency on his own account, what less could I do than confide to him another private confidence!

I said: "There is always dissatisfaction at any appointment; but particularly when your friends appoint an outsider. But then there may always be excellent reasons for the appointment. Take the engagement of Mr. E. F. Wise, C.B., who was temporarily attached to the Board of Trade, as economic adviser on foreign trade to the Russian Co-operative Union, the Centrosoyus. The Imperialist anti-Russian Englishman is now criticising this British official for supporting a pro-Soviet Co-operative Society by his advice, as unpatriotic. What about the Russophiles and Communists in London? One of those complained to me most bitterly of the action of the Centrosoyus. It had, he said, picked one of the capitalist bureaucracy for a post that could have been filled by any one of a half-dozen Englishmen, highly-qualified in business and commerce, who are at once co-operators and pro-Soviet. Their qualifications and their devotion to a cause unpopular in England have been totally disregarded in this appointment, which (it is alleged) has been "given away to the bourgeoisie."

Not only will the Turkish Government doubtless forget every qualified man of business who has befriended its cause, without (luckily) a thought or hope of reward; but I have heard from London Communists that the Russian Soviet Government has seemingly pursued a similar course as if on principle. The best qualifications for any appointment by that Government in England appears to be anything rather than being a Communist. This, in itself, is not a very reprehensible course; it certainly relieves Communism of the charge of nepotism or corruption. Still, qualifications and records being equal, it would seem that a young and exprimental administration would not be wrong in pursuing Napolean's method, and in creating a new organisation from its own sources of supply.

Mr. Stanley Baldwin, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, has been talking to his fellow Unionists in London. Speaking on the Near East he said:

"These things showed that the whole world, and not only parts of the world, was indissolubly bound together in matters of trade. It was quite impossible for any considerable area of the world to prosper and to profit permanently while other parts were suffering and were out of action. This of itself should nerve us to do all we could to help to restore countries which were too weak to get on their own legs by themselves. We were trying hard for peace throughout the world. We had not yet succeeded in securing it in the Near East, although we were still hopeful that the interminable delays which seemed inseparable from dealings with the Orient might one day come to an end and that the vast regions of the Near East might once more be open to our ships and trade."

The rest of Mr. Baldwin's speech contained no reference to the securing of resumed relations with India, but indulged in a "pipe dream" of the peace of the world being guaranteed by America and England.

RASULABAD RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, March 26.

Joint Magistrate Allahabad has passed orders committing Driver Dempsey to sessions for trial. During the course of judgment the Magistrate said the passenger train was travelling at the rate of ten miles an hour. It had been stated by a driver of proved experience that the train in question under ordinary favourable conditions could be brought to a standstill within a hundred yards. The accused's statement shows that he was expecting to feel a lurch of his engine running on to the loop but did not feel it. From the points he would still have 300 yards to pull up his train. If the accused's statement is true, he should have applied his vacuum brakes at once on noticing that he had not gone to loop line. If the driver's statement is false, he could not have been aware of having gone over the facing points in spite of obvious indication. In either case the magistrate considered that the prima facie case of negligence had been made out against the accused.

The trial of Motilal, Assistant Station Master was then proceeded with. Mr. Kinder, Inspector of Stations said that at a joint enquiry no fault was found with the accused.

Mr. Parson's of signal department said this was the first accident since 1902 which was due to defective working of fourteen lever system. While they were at the station for enquiry the train was coming in and the pointsman moved the points and indicating slide got stuck. At joint enquiry it was found under circumstances the Assistant Station Master could hardly be blamed.

Mr. Lawton of Signal Department said he examined the interlocking arrangements at Rasulabad and did not consider the indicator slide absolutely reliable.

The Station Master of Rasulabad said within the last six months the indicator slide got occasionally out of orders.

The accused made a statement saying he ordered the pointsman to set loop for 30 down. Orders were reserved.

NORFOLK LABOURERS' STRIKE.

BISHOP OF NORWICH MEDIATES.

LEAFIELD, Mar. 25.

The strike of farm labourers is at present in progress in the county of Norfolk as the result of the dispute about hours and wages. Farmers who have had a bad year demanded fifty-four hours work weekly for the labourers' present wage of twenty-five shillings instead of fifty hours which the labourers now work. Farm labourers declined to work extra four hours without extra pay. This trouble has found a mediator in the person of the Bishop of Norwich who yesterday received delegates of both sides in his drawing room, entertained them to lunch and endeavoured to promote a spirit of compromise. After several hours' discussion the farmers' delegates agreed to submit to their executive the offer of the labourers who promised to observe three months' truce at the present wage and to join the farmers in impressing upon Government the need of measures to relieve the industry. Relief is sought by farmers in respect of the heavy burden of local taxation.—B. O. W.

NORFOLK FARM LAB OURERS' STRIKE

LONDON, Mar. 26.

The partial paralysis in the Norfolk agriculture is expected to become general to-day in consequence of the calling of a general strike of the farm labourers. This is the sequel to the failure of the negotiations about the wages. An interesting fact is that the Earl of Kimberley is supporting the strikers.—Reuter.

FRENCH MILITARY ORGANISATION.

PEACE ARMY OF 659,000.

In an important speech in the French Senate on the Army Bill fixing the period of compulsory service at eighteen months, M. Maginot, Minister of War, said that the aim of the French Government was to provide France with an Army adequate to her policy. The policy of France was a policy of security and reparations. France was hungry for peace, but to be pacific was not sufficient to prevent wars. They must be in a position to prevent warlike tendencies of others from manifesting themselves. "We must be strong if we wish to avoid a renewal of the hostilities from which we suffered so much. Only fear of our power will induce our neighbours to refrain from troubling the peace."

France, M. Maginot continued, must be in a position, should war break out, to win it. There was, further, the question of reparations payments, which were for her a matter of life or death, and she must be able to exercise certain measures of coercion on Germany without having fear of resistence. That was the task of the Army. The Government could, not therefore, accept a reduction of the period of service to a single year. Before the war every able-bodied man had to serve three years. In the altered condition of Europe the Supreme War Council considered that a standing Army of 32 divisions was sufficient, and this figure enabled the Government to reduce the period of service to eighteen months.

THREE TYPES OF ARMY UNITS.

The scheme for reorganisation of the Army in accordance with the reduction of the term provides for a total peace strength of 659,000 men, comprising 456,000 Frenchmen including colonial troops who are recruited by enlistment for long periods,) 91,000 North African troops, 98,000 natives supplied by other colonies of France in Africa and Asia. Two hundred and three thousand are required for external service that is, in the colonies, Syria and the Sarre. The remainder will garrison France and furnish the Rhine and Ruhr Armies.

Battalions, regiments, and divisions are to conform to three types—the normal, the reinforced, and the mixed. A normal regiment of white infantry will consist of 1,600 men, or 500 per battalion after the deduction of one hundred for regimental services. A reinforced regiment will number 2,200 men, and the strength of all native regiments is fixed at 2,500 of whom 500 will always be whites. One white and two native regiments will make up a mixed division. The strength of a white normal division is fixed at 8,000 that of a mixed division at 9,000. Twenty normal, three reinforced and nine mixed divisions are contemplated, with a total strength of 244,000. These figures apply only to infantry, and are to be regarded as the maxima, which will rarely be attained in times of peace. These divisions will form the Home and Rhine Armies. There will be in addition 163,000 men of various arms in France not incorporated in divisions, and some 50,000 belonging to various auxiliary services of all kinds.

"CINEMA VIEW OF POLITICS."

SIR JOHN SIMON AND LL.G.

Sir John Simon, speaking at the Cleckheaton Liberal Club in mail week, referred to Mr. Lloyd George's appeal for Liberal unity, and said that as Chairman of the Liberal Party he was using all his efforts to strengthen the Liberal Party. In the Spen Valley they had attained unity after desperate efforts had been made to disrupt Liberalism. They had only achieved it by mutual respect for one another and by refusing to temporise or compromise by fighting for everything that was Liberal without fear and without intrigue and by welcoming to their ranks without reproach or recrimination every man and every woman who was prepared to oppose reaction and to defend and advance sensible reform.

EX-PREMIER'S OVERSIGHT.

I would, he continued, respectfully convey that recipe to hose who are seeking to achieve Liberal unity elsewhere. It is by that means that the revival of Liberalism as a fighting force, as a practical and consistent creed, is being gradually promoted both here and elsewhere. The Rector of Edinburgh University (Mr. Lloyd George) gave an interesting address to the students and catalogned the qualities that are specially required for a successful political career. I daresay you have read his address. It was doubtless by an oversight that Mr. Lloyd George omitted the most important of all—the only quality which in the end gives public confidence, the quality of sticking to what you really believe and not changing your political destination with every wind that blows.

The essence of Liberal reunion, Sir John Simon went on, was united action, and that would not be suddenly achieved by some dramatic gesture, or some secret conclave, and historical handshakes—with, he supposed, flashlight photographs and special interviews. That was really a cinema view of politics. Unity would come, but it would not come that way. It would come by sincere Liberals, without regard to the past, working and fighting for the same things and voting in the same Lobby. As an old rugby player he would make his meaning clear by saying that people who were the same coloured jerseys must shove the same way in the scrum. It wanted considerable energy, truth, and courage in order to get an effective Liberal opposition working in the House of Commons.

What the Liberal cause wanted was not so much mystery and secrecy, but more men to line the trenches and to go over the top. How could they talk of unity or expect it when some sections of the Liberal party in the House of Commons voted in one Lobby or in another, or refrained altogether from voting for Liberal measures? How, again, with regard to the proposed unity, could he be expected to defend Black and Tannism in Ireland; how could he justify the wasting of hundreds of millions in Russia and Mesopotamia; and how could he justify the fixing of Reparations at the sum of eleven thousand millions?

SHORT MEMORIES.

It was sometimes said of them that their memories were too long. "May I be forgiven for saying now, with all good humour," he concluded, "that perhaps the real complaint is that some other people's memories are a little too short. It was only a few months ago that some of the champions of Liberal reunion were eagerly talking about forming a Central Party in combination with Lord Birkenhead and Mr. Austen Chamberlain."

SALT DUTY

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—So the British Bureaucracy in India seems determined to double the salt duty, despite the formidable opposition of the Legislative Assembly. What I cannot understand is the silence of our political Associations, viz. the Presidency Association, Progressive Association, Indian Home Rule League, National Home Rule League, National Union etc. on the subject! Are they all dormant? Not quite! Are they then disgusted with the bureaucratic ways, and see no useful purpose in sending protests to Government? That is evidently so; but they will not evidently say so!—Yours, etc.

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

OXFORD-CAMBRIDGE SPORTS.

LEAFIELD, Mar. 25.

A feature of yesterday's athletic sports, a contest between the Oxford and Cambridge Universities which Oxford won by seven events against four, was the splendid performance of Abrahams for Cambridge. Abrahams won three of Cambridge's four events, namely, hundred yards, long jump and quarter mile. He beat the universities' record for long jump, covering 23 feet seven and half inches.—B. O. W.

CALCUTTA NOTES

THE HARTAL AND AFTER.

RETRENCHMENT EPISODES.

COMMUNAL BICKERINGS.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 24.

I wish I could give you an accurate and impartial description of the *hartal* of 19th March, but the problem reminds me of the experience of Walter Raleigh as he attempted his History of the World. Raleigh was meditating on the scope of his classic in the lower floor of the Tower of London, when he heard the noise of an altercation upstairs. Two soldiers were fighting and it fell to Raleigh to ascertain the cause and deliver a verdict. He heard evidence so conflicting that he said: "I am attempting an impartial history of the world: but, here, I am baffled in arriving at the truth of this quarrel." The *hartal* of Sunday has been described by non-cooperators as a complete success, and by Anglo-Indians and Moderates as a ridiculous failure. It certainly did not possess the menacing impressiveness of the demonstration on the Prince's unhappy arrival in India. The cooperators find no incident worth describing as the fruit of intimidation. In November 1921, there was some sternness of call on the part of volunteers, but this time it has been completely pacific and if the effect was less impressive in European quarters, it had the merit of being a purely voluntary and whole-hearted demonstration among Indians. The bazars were closed: the carriage traffic was at a standstill, except for a skeleton tram-service and a few demonstration-cars spinning empty over the place under the influence of a mysterious agency. There was not even the shadow of coercion, undue influence or even emphatic solicitations. Even the petty propaganda carried on against the *hartal* was a tribute to Mahatma Gandhi. When the Prince came, the loyalists had to placard fictitious appeals in the name of Gandhiji to cease all demonstrations. On Saturday evening, just before the *hartal*, the city was flooded with handbills which touchingly remonstrated against the *hartal*, not in the name of Lord Lytton or Sir Surendranath or Mr. S. R. Das, but in the name of Gandhiji. "It is the command of Mahatma Gandhi" said this officious document, "that you should not observe *hartal* but do the real work for country's cause." The forgers went the length of conceding that constructive work palatable to Mahatma Gandhi might be done, but a *hartal* would be a grave outrage of Mahatmaji's sentiment. Those who knew the source of the literary inspiration and could spot the quarter paying for it, had barely time to acquaint the public with the reality of the hoax. It possibly did bring about some result. Anyway the hartal of 19th March was an irreproachable event and if it lost a little in its completeness, it gained in the perfect methods of persuasion and non-interference, which are difficult features for the loyalist to explain or to gloat over.

ARRESTS AND SPEECHES.

"In spite of the fact" said a journal "that strenuous efforts were made by the Police and C.I.D. men to make the *hartal* a failure, there was complete suspension of business." The Police were slyly active and nearly thirty people were arrested on the well-known charge of obstructing the King's high-way. Most of them have since been convicted and sent to diverse rigours of the law, and it is hardly necessary to detail procedure or defence or *mamool* sentences. The magistrates punish according to the law and the non-cooperators accept their fate with blameless serenity. About six mammoth meetings were held in the evening, the chief one being the Halliday Park function presided over by Mr. C. R. Das. Mr. Das exploited the occasion to give us a discourse on the subject of tolerance and moral integrity, which was directed against the Congress majority: so at least was apparent from the vehemence and context of the oration. He appealed to the dissenting majority to imitate in virtues of Gandhiji, particularly in respect of broad-mindedness, compromise and adaptation. Had they ever tried to follow the Mahatmaji's injunction in its true spirit? Did he ask them to buy a quantity of *Charka* yarn and having woven cloth out of it, to sell it at double price? In his opinion, it was not showing respect to Mahatma Gandhi by saying that they wanted to follow his words as a Biblical truth. (In Mr. Das' view, Christians are slavish idolators of the Bible). Did they not know that Gandhiji admitted his mistakes and changed his programme as the exigencies of the circumstances demanded it? The whole harangue struck listeners as an unwitting apology for opportunism and expediency. The *hartal* is over and Bengal is in her periodical spell of sophistry and lassitude.

RS. 64,000 AND T. A.'S.

Bengal Ministers have saved their emoluments by the strength of 72 votes. Last week, I mentioned the possibility of a "dramatic gesture", but subsequently I learnt that all the three Ministers would stand for re-election in November and for all that success might mean. The demand for a moderate salary for patriotic Ministers was put feebly. Officials, Europeans, loyalists and most of the Mahomedans acted in concert as usual. It was argued on behalf of lucrative returns, that the Bengal Ministers resembled the Ministers of democratic countries and were not a mean lot of redundant stipendiaries without any prerogatives of democratic usage. We must imitate the Ministers of democratic countries in respect of fixed salary, though not necessarily in regard to the proportion of salaries to the national dividend. That is a ridiculous detail which does not affect Cabinet demeanour. It was explained that their fat salaries were a token of racial equality, the apologists being oblivious of the fact that if the Executive Councillor's salary were votable he would get only the salary usual for Civil Servants in the non-Indian quarters of the globe. The Ministers voted stoutly for the security of their pay, Anglo-Indians applauded the principle of royal takings and the "Bengali" called the performance a betrayal. It was curious to see valiant champions of economy who for two years blubbered about the Ministers' salary, vote in obedience to the official mandate. It is to be hoped on behalf of the majority that the electors will not get scent of the fact or if they do, it will be explained as a "convention" or as the King-Emperor's wish. Penny-wise, pound foolish; but then the Ministers took the view that there should be no discouraging precedents surrounding the office. If their individual wishes alone were consulted, they would continue in their jobs for the good of their country.

Lord Lytton's advice to trust the Government divided the solidarity of our little Opposition. Lord Lytton had proved his enthusiasm for retrenchment by reducing the cost of his bodyguard by Rs. 10,000 and of his band by Rs. 12,000. The Retrenchment Committee demanded the total dispersal of the antiquated bodyguard for a saving of a lack, so that the concession is hardly worth making a song about. Still there was a domestic split among the Minister-baiters, a few trustful fellows leaving reductions alone. The official phalanx is so strong in Bengal that there is not the slightest chance of driving a wedge. And occasionally there are faction-fights between the Mahomedan *bloc* and the Hindus. A debate was raised on Thursday touching the large allotment given to the Dacca University, Lord Hardinge's legacy to Eastern Bengal. Syed Nazim Ali voiced the sentimtnts of Mahomedans:

In spite of the Reforms they were not getting sufficient education to fit them for Swaraj, and he was afraid that the Royal Commission at the end of the probationary period of the Reforms would find the Mahomedan community as it was as regards education. He contended that the acquisition of the Reforms depended just as much on the Mahomedans as on the Hindus, for if the Mahomedans had not joined with the Hindus the Reforms would never have been given.

"Give me my share in education", he concluded. "Give me my jsut claims and legitimate rights, otherwise I don't want the Reforms." (Cries of "Shame!") Scenes of this kind are by means rare.

ENTER SIR ASHUTOSH MOOKHERJEA.

It is understood that Sir Ashutosh will, before long, retire from the High Court and seek election to the next Council. There is no question of his being able to find a seat, the University has a representative in the Council. He might possibly do better in the Assembly, at least far better than Sir Debaprasad Sarbhadikary who voted on the side of Government on the issue of State and Company management of Railways. Sir Ashutosh is influenced by his concern for higher education in India and the unhappy plot to undo his work and officialise the University by the enforcement of certain external over-riding authorities. His friends declare that he will stand as an Independent Liberal, but I fear there will be much of an alliance with the Das party, because one cannot abear the other.

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MANCHESTER GOODS.

We have, unfortunately, no improvement to report in the tone of our market, which remains unchanged. Clearances continue, on a restricted scale, but values are steadily declining, and the outlook in general is far from satisfactory.

It is reported that a few small parcels of Whites have been booked during the week for forward shipment, but these must, we think, represent either forced sales at a considerable loss to the shippers, or speculative purchases on the part of local importers. For the most part dealers realize that it is, for the time being, impossible to arrange replacement business and are content to defer negotiations for their further requirements until such time as the possibilities of the new American Cotton crop, and consequently the probable trend of Home values, can be gauged with some degree of certainty.

Grey Shirtings.—Clearances remain much the same as last week, while bazar rates have continued their steady decline and close 2 to 3 annas down.

Grey Dhooties.—Despite the maintenance of the active tone of this section, values have eased about 6 pies per pair.

Whites.—This section has become rather quieter during the week, and the prices of Mulls and Nainsooks have dropped some 3 annas per piece. White Shirtings have registered a considerable decline of from As. 8 to Re. 1.

Yarns—Are unchanged.

Miscellaneous—The market is quiet.

We quote bazar rates as follows:—

Bannermill 40s Grey Yarn per lb. Re. 1-7-0 Nominal quotation only.

Wilkinson's 40s. Grey Yarn per lb. Re. 1-8-0 Nominal quotation only.

T Red Yarn Grey Yarn per lb. Rs. 1-4-0 to 2-0-0.

Grey Shirtings 34 by 37½ 38 16 by 13 7 lbs per piece Rs. 9-9-0.

Grey Shirtings 37 by 38 16 by 16 8½ lbs. per piece Rs. 13-4-0

Grey Shirtings 38 by 38½ 16 by 16 8½ lbs. per piece Rs. 14-8-0

Grey Shirtings 39 by 38 18 by 16 10½ lbs. per piece Rs. 16-8-0.

Grey Shirtings 38 by 38 19 by 16 10½ lbs. per piece Rs. 16-12-0.

Grey Shirtings 37 by 38 19 by 19 10½ lbs. per piece Rs. 17-14-0.

Grey Jaconet 42 by 20 20 by 26 per piece Rs. 7-13-0.

White Shirtings 40,000 35in by 40yds per piece Rs. As. 12.

White Shirtings 98 35in by 40yds per piece Rs. 21 As. 10.

White Shirtings 99 35in by 40yds per piece Rs. 22 As. 10.

White Shirtings Raja 35in by 40 yds. per piece Rs. 11 As. 14.

The prices quoted are, however, for purchase of not less than one case. For retail prices of one piece only add annas 8 all round.

LOCAL SPUN COTTON YARN.

We have but little to report with regard to our market, which remains quiet. Demand from up-country is poor and clearances are consequently disappointing, while dealers appear to have lost, to a great extent, their hopes of the realization of the normal volume of enquiry, and are displaying no anxiety to enter into further commitments. Prices are barely steady at last week's levels.

We quote per lb., according to quality and ticket.

Mule 10½s Rs 4-1-0 to 4-5-0
Mule 12½s Rs 4-2-6 to 4-6-6
Mule 14½s Rs 4-5-6 to 4-9-6
Mule 16½s Rs 4-9-6 to 4-13-6
Mule 20½s Rs 4-14-0 to 5-2-0
Mule 22s Rs 5-4-0 to 5-8-0

COAL.

No change of any importance has occurred during the week, the demand remaining exceedingly quiet. Collieries with Railway Contracts are fairly comfortably placed, but those without and dependent upon the public supply of wagons are accumulating substantial stocks for which they are prepared to accept lower figures in order to release them. Prices this week are approximately as follows:—

Desherghur quality, Rs. 12-8 to Rs. 13.

1st class Jherrias (superior), Rs. 11 to Rs. 11-8.

1st class Jherrias (Good), Rs. 9-8 to Rs. 10.

2nd class Jherrias, Rs. 6 to Rs. 6-8.

Raneegunge, Rs. 9 to Rs. 10.

The wagon supply continues very bad and there appears to be little hope of any improvement in the near future.

GUNNY MARKET.

Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.'s weekly report states:—

Heavy Goods—have met with a better demand and prices have improved. A fair business has been done in Hy. Cees for July/December, while Cornsacks for the season have been dealt in to a moderate extent.

For the U. K. and Continent.—B. Twills for March at Rs. 46/12 to Rs. 47/4, for April/June at Rs. 47/-; Twill Sugar Bags (6x8) 2½ lbs. 2" Blue for April at Rs. 54/8; Liverpool Twills for March at Rs. 54/8, for April at Rs. 54/4; Cuban Sugar Bags for July/September at Rs. 62.

For Egypt and the Levant.—Twill Sugar Bags (6x8) 2½ lbs. 2" Majenta for March at Rs. 54/12.

For the Cape and Mauritius.—B. Twill for April/June at Rs. 47; No. 2 Twills for March at Rs. 52; Liverpool for Ready and March at Rs. 54/8 to Rs. 54/4, for April at Rs. 54/4.

For the Colonies.—Twill Ore Bags (16ozs.) for April at Rs. 22/8; Cornsacks for July-September and August/September at Rs. 47/8; Cornsacks 44" (2¾ lbs.) for March at Rs. 59; Woolpacks for April at Rs. 2/6/3 basis; and for April/June at Rs. 2/6/6.

For Burma and the Straits.—E. Bags for March at Rs. 37/8; Hy. C's. (2" blue) for March at Rs. 44/4 striped; Hy. C's. (2" green) for March at Rs. 46/12 to Rs. 47 striped basis; Hy. C's. for April at Rs. 46 to Rs. 46/8, for April/June at Rs. 46, for July/December at Rs. 45/8 to Rs. 46 to Rs. 45/8; A Twills for March at Rs. 55/8 to Rs. 56.

For the Up-Country Markets and Bombay.—D. W. Flour Bags for April/June at Rs. 59/8, for May/June at Rs. 60 to Rs. 60/8, for July/September at Rs. 59 to Rs. 60; Hy. C's. for July/September at Rs. 47 to Rs. 47/12; B. Twills (2 lbs.) for July/December at Rs. 44; B. Twills for Ready at Rs. 46/12 to Rs. 47/4, for April-June at Rs. 47, for October/December at Rs. 45/8; Liverpool Twills for March at Rs. 54/8.

Hessians.—Values have been well maintained throughout the week. Export enquiry is still limited and with the exception of a few sales in near-at-hand goods, shippers have not shown much interest in the market. Speculators, however, have been rather keen buyers in the forward positions and a good business has resulted. We close quiet and prices are a shade easier.

Sales include:—

9 porters for Ready and March at Rs. 18/8 to Rs. 18/12 for April/June at Rs. 18/12 to Rs. 18/6 to Rs. 18/10 to Rs. 18/4, for July/September at Rs. 18 to Rs. 17/12, for October/December at Rs 17 to Rs. 17/4 to Rs. 17.

50"—10 ozs. for March at Rs. 23/4.

Bran Bags (17 ozs.) for Early April at Rs. 38/8 to Rs. 39, for April/June Rs. 38/8.

11 porters for Ready and March at Rs. 23 to Rs. 22/12 to Rs. 23 to Rs. 22/12, for April/June at Rs. 23, for July/September at Rs. 22 to Rs. 23 to Rs. 22/8, for October/December at Rs. 21/4 to Rs. 21/8 to Rs. 21.

45"—11 ozs. for April at Rs. 25/8.

36"—12 ozs. 40" for March at Rs. 24/6 basis.

40"—12 ozs. for April at Rs. 24/4 basis.

Bran Bags (20 ozs.) for Early April at Rs. 48/8, for April at Rs. 47/8, for April/June at Rs. 47/8, for July/September at Rs. 45.

Wheat Bags for March and April at Rs. 26/8.

We quote as follows:—

DESCRIPTION.			
TWILL GOODS.			
Australian Cornsacks ..	41×23	8×9	2¼ lbs.
A. Twills	44×26½	8×9	2¼ "
Liverpool Twills ..	44×26½	8×8	2¼ "
No. 2 Twills	44×26½	6×8	2¼ "
B. Twills	44×26½	6×8	2¼ "
Egyptian Grainsacks ..	60×30	6×8	5 "
Sugar Bags (tar sewn)	48×28	6×8	2¼ "
Twill Sacking	27"	8×8	16 oz.
PLAIN GOODS.			
D. W. Flour Bags ..	56×28	{7×9 / 8×8}	2¼ lbs.
Heavy C. Bags ..	40×28	8×9	2¼ "
Light C. Bags	40×28	{7×9 / 8×8}	2 "
Salt Bags	45×26	6×8	1¾ "
E. Bags (hd.)	40×28	5×8	1¾ "
HESSIANS.			
40" ..	11×12	10½ oz.	
40" ..	9×10	8 "	
45" ..	11×12	11 "	
50" ..	9×10	10 "	
Wheat Bags 36×22 ..	11×12	12 "	

	Near.		Forward.
TWILL GOODS.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Australian Cornsacks	48 0 ..	48 0	to 47 0
A. Twills	56 0 ..	56 0	to 54 0
Liverpool Twills ..	54 8 ..	54 4	to 53 0
No. 2 Twills ..	53 0 ..	52 8	to 51 0
B. Twills	47 4 ..	47 0	to 46 0
Egyptian Grainsacks	100 0 ..	100 0	to 99 0
Sugar Bags (tar sewn)	54 8 ..	54 12	to 54 0
Twill Sacking ..	23 0 ..	23 0	to 22 8
PLAIN GOODS.			
D. W. Flour Bags ..	59 8 ..	59 8	to 59 0
Heavy C. Bags ..	46 4 ..	46 8	to 45 8
Light C. Bags ..	nominal	45 8	to 44 0
Salt Bags	44 0	43 8	to 43 0
E. Bags (hd.) ..	37 4	36 8	to 34 8
HESSIANS.			
40" ..	22 12 ..	22 12	to 21 0
40" ..	18 2 ..	18 4	to 17 0
45" ..	26 0 ..	25 0	to 23 0
50" ..	23 4 ..	23 4	to 22 0
Wheat Bags 36×22	26 8 ..	26 12	

POONA MUNICIPALITY AND UNTOUCHABILITY.

(From a Correspondent.)

POONA, Mar. 24.

At a meeting held under the auspices of the "Nagarika-Sabha," Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar made a fighting speech in favour of all the public tanks and pipes in Poona open for the free use of all irrespective of caste and creed. Mr. Bhopatkar is also to move at the meeting of the Municipality on Tuesday, a resolution to the same effect. The resolution aims at removing the bar of untouchability and allow the depressed classes freedom to make use of water from the public tanks. Mr. Bhopatkar also aims through this resolution to have a "change of heart" on the part of the educated classes towards the "unouchables," Mahatma Gandhi has put the country under deep obligations by bringing the "Untouchability" problem within the constructive programme. Since Mr. Bhopatker gave notice of his resolution there has been a reshuffling of parties on the basis of "pros and cons." The old distinction which marked the No-change party, the change party and the moderates has temporarily vanished and two distinct parties have now emerged. Mr. Lavate, the editor of "Loksangraha", who represents the orthodox section, leads the opposition. Mr. Lavati's contention is that the resolution ignores the "honest convictions of the majority of the public and injures its religious feelings." Mr. Bhopatker has put forward righteousness, sense of equality and justice as the main grounds of his move. A petition to the municipality, it is rumoured, to reject the resolution has been signed by more than 4,000 persons. The "Dnyanprakash." the moderate organ, has been advocating Mr. Bhopatker's standpoint and Mr. Bhat, the energetic Secretary of the local "Arogya Mandal" has struck the golden means in tactfully adopting the resolution with slight modification "of covering the public tanks and to use the water through pipes" on sanitary grounds. It is likely strong opposition would come from non-Brahmin quarters. Speculation is rife as to the fate of the resolution; but, as things stands to-day Mr. Bhopatker's resolution is likely to be rejected.

THE LATE MR SHARANGPANI.

A Baroda correspondent wires under date March 26th:

Mr. Krishnarao Vinayak alias Appasaheb Sharangpani, ex-High Court Judge, Baroda died early this morning at the age of 70. Mr. Sharangpani was a leading citizen of the Baroda State. For a long time he occupied various important official positions in the State, and after retiring from Service, he devoted himself to public work. Mr. Sharangpani was in the van of every movement calculated to promote the well being of his fellow citizens. He was ultimately connected with several public institutions such as the Sahavicharini Sabha, the Chimnabai School, the Madyapan Nishedhak Mandal and the Praja Mandal. He was known throughout his career for his amiability and philanthropic disposition. He leaves behind him a widow and a big family to mourn his loss. In the death of Mr. Sharangpani, the citizens of Baroda have lost an indefatigable public worker. The funeral took place this morning and was attended by his numerous friends and admirers.

Saved from the Grave.

I am neither an advertising physician nor a doctor of medicines but an ordinary clerk. In the prime of youth I unconsciously fell into evil habits which in a year and a half reduced me to a complete wreck. My friends often enquired from me the cause of my "breakdown" which for very shame I could not apprise them of but secretly sent for medicine from all the famous physicians whose grandiloquent advertisements resounded the newspaper world. To my ill-luck, despair and disappointment stared me in the face wherever I looked until I began to prefer death to life. The wheel of fortune, however, took a new revolution and I was suddenly called upon in July 1901, to undertake, in connection with my employment, a very dreary journey to Nepal which, dotted over with short breaks on the way, took me thirteen days to reach Khatmandoo, where I put up in a caravanserai. Adjoining to my room there had sojourned a day or two previously and aged-looking hermit who enquired from me the nature of my illness in such a loving tone that I was coaxed into a reluctant exposure of my long-hidden treasure of shameful secrets.

Taking pity upon me he scratched out two prescriptions and in accordance with his directions I prepared from herbs and vegetables some tonic pills and other necessary medicines.

GOD TO WITNESS.

Only a week's treatment cured me of all the complaints that had made my life so burdensome that I looked upon suicide as the only avenue of escape from this "living death." Although by virtue of this short treatment I considered myself entirely cured, I was obliged to observe the necessary prevention and to undergo the full course of treatment for 21 days which gave such a vigour to my deranged nervous system that it would smack of immodesty to render the proud effects in black and white. After the completion of my mission there I reached home and experimented the remaining medicine upon some of the hopeless cases and found it an infallible remedy for all sorts of nervine diseases and every kind of general physical debility. On the persistent demands of some of my prudent and philanthropic friends and with a view to public weal I advertised this medicine for those unhappy creatures who had incapacitated themselves for the healthy enjoyment of life. The price advertised hardly covers the expenses of its preparation and advertising operations.

Price I Phial of liniment Rs. 2-8 } exluding postal
Price 1 box Pills Rs 1-8 } expenses, i.e., As. 6.

Price I full box containing I phial of liniment and three boxes of pills

Rs. 7, including transit expenses.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.

One pill to be taken in the morning and one in the evening with fresh water or cow milk. Liniment to be applied once in 24 hours either during the day time or in the night.

The medicine is absolutely free from all Poisonous or Mercurial elements.

This peerless medicine has benefitted thousands of people mentioned in the list of whose names along with others make a voluminous book in itself. Some of these men do not allow us to insert their full testimonials and hence we cannot do so but at the same time this is published only with a view to give currency to this rare medicine.

TESTIMONIALS.

BAWA SARUP SINGH, B.A.C., LAHORE.

Your medicine did much good to the patient. His bodily vigour has also considerably improved. His sorrow-stricken face now beams with glow of treasure. Without doubt your medicine is an elixir.

GHULAM QADIR KHAN, AKOLA, BERAR

I once sent your pills and liniment and found them extremely beneficial. Send two phia. of liniment per V. P. P. for the son of our village headman.

ABDUL AZIZ, MERCHANT, MOUNT ROAD, DARJEELING.

In conformity with your directions the medicine was used for 21 days which has transformed me into a hale and hearty man. If it pleases God would try my best to secure the sale of medicine which deserves appreciation. I thank you thousands of times.

ONE CERTIFICATE WORTH ONE LAC OF RUPEES.

NAWAB SAADAT ALI KHAN, CHIEF OF THE PUNJAB, LAHORE

A relative of mine had lost his vigour from the last six years. In addition to the various advertised medicines he had made use of many prescriptions of the specific nature but none of these remedies did him any lasting good. At last he resorted to the treatment of Sh. Ghulam Ahmed which brought wonders. The patient completely recovered in two weeks. It is indeed wonderful how such an old disease was eradicated in a couple of weeks' treatment. I accordingly certify that this medicine of magical effect deserves appreciation It is boon for those who stand in need of it.

(Sd.) Saadat Ali Khan.

ZUBDATAL HUKMA HAKIM HAUZIO PIR AHMED SHAH SINDHI,
Diploma Holder, Punjab University, Lahore, Physician to Rajas of the Pun

The medicine of Sh. Ghulam Ahmed of Moholla Gilanian, Lahore, produces an enviable effect upon general sexual debility. No praise overestimates the wonderful effects of this medicine upon the diseases detailed above. The liniment never fails to produce the desired effect without at the same time causing any skin eruption.

COMMUNICATIONS TO BE ADDRESSED TO:—

SHEIKH GHULAM AHMED PIR GILANIAN, 73, LAHORE.

NITRATE OF SODA.

YOUR SOIL NEEDS NITROGEN.

The best way of supplying it is by Nitrate of Soda.

It is easy to apply acts almost immediately and ensures

BIGGER CROPS and LARGER PROFITS

Nitrate of Soda may be had in any quantity.

Two pound tins at Rs. 6 per dozen.

One maund package at Rs. 10.

Freight Extra.

Larger quantities at a much lower rate.

Stocked by all the best dealers. For names of nearest dealers, free pamphlets and further particulars apply to:—

THE DIRECTOR,
Chilean Nitrate Committee,
6, Mission Row, CALCUTTA.

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We do our utmost to deserve your Good-will
and
Hundreds-of-Thousands have been satisfied
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Our best Quality goods and Fresh arrivals in

A GREAT VARIETY AT EXCEPTIONAL VALUE

WHY NOT YOU?

TO BE CORRECTLY DRESSED NEED NOT INVOLVE EXTRAVAGANT OUTLAY

Not "ready-made" or "semi-ready" but individually cut and tailored to your measures. Linings and Fittings first class quality 30 % better value than obtainable elsewhere

Pure Wool cloths imported by us direct from the Mills. Absolutely Indian-made.

MISFIT MEANS MONEY BACK.

Smart Lounge Suit from superior Navy Blue Coating or Black Coating R. 47/8
Indian Flanders Silk suit Rs. 50/0
Cotton Suits from White Drills or Tussores from Rs. 14/8

We lay special stress on Garments made from Rhagalpure Silk and Silk Finished Tussores because they really have the appearance of Smartness.

ASOKA SWADESHI STORES, Ltd.,

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All tools of the highest quality guaranteed equal to the best imported. Made from Indian Steel by Indian workmen using the most up-to-date machinery. All tools hardened and tempered by **special processes ensuring a constant standard of quality.** Enquiries Solicited.

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Rich Porcelain Enamelled Baths, Lavatories, Basins, Closets, Sinks and Fancy Bath Room Fittings, Galvanized Cast Iron Pipes, Fittings and Plumber's Requisites, etc., etc.

Clubwalla Company,

10, Churchgate Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

INDIANS IN NATAL.

MR. ANDREWS INTERVIEWED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Mar. 23.

I interviewed Mr. C. F. Andrews at 8 a.m. on the 21st March at the residence of Mr. Jamshed N. R. Mehta at Karachi.

Q—Is indentured labour still existing?

Mr. Andrews:—The old system of indentured labour is entirely abolished, and it is a criminal offence now to indenture labourers in India under the old system. At the same time there is a so called voluntary indenture system still going on in Natal. The Indian labourers are often forced by hunger or induced by the wiles of recruiters to go back to the sugar plantations under indenture and to serve for a period of two or three years as the case may be. I found that more than four thousand Indians had thus gone back under indenture in Natal, and they were suffering very great hardships. Their wages were lower than of the American Kaffirs. In three cases out of four it was probably the craving for drink, which lead them back under indenture. The recruiter offers Rs. 40 or £ 2/10 as money in half if they agree to sell themselves back into indenture. I did my utmost to put a stop to this vicious practice but it was extremely difficult to do so

MAIN ISSUES OF KENYA PROBLEM.

Q—What are the main issues of the Kenya problem.

Mr. Andrews—There are four: (1) Franchise—The Europeans object to any Indian franchise at all in which Indians shall vote side by side with the Europeans. They object solely on the ground that this will give the Indians a position of equality. (2) The highlands question.—The Europeans have now entirely occupied the highlands. The Indians have accepted this position, but claim that they shall have the right to buy land from the Europeans who wish to sell. The Europeans absolutely refused this right. (3) Segregation.—The Indians claim that they shall be permitted to purchase property in townships in the open market, but the Europeans wish to segregate very large areas for themselves and to make it illegal for Indians to buy any property in these areas. (4) Immigration.—The Europeans desire to encourage European immigration by every means possible. They are even using the taxes paid partly by Indians for doing so on the other hand they are insisting that Indians in future shall be ultimately prohibited from entering the Colony. Their avowed object is to exclude Indians altogether from East Africa.

It will be seen that one object which is held steadily in view by the Europeans to segregate and finally exclude from Africa all Indians who are at present in the country and to prevent any further Indians coming in. They will allow the existing Indians the rights to hold good, but whenever their rights lapse, the Europeans will insist on no renewal.

UNTOUCHABILITY.

Q—What is your opinion about untouchability.

Mr. Andrews:—I have always said that it is absolutly illogical to object to the Indians being made untouchables in the Colonies and then to practise the very same thing in India. If we wish to do away with untouchability in Africa between Indians and Europeans we must do away with untouchability in India between Indians and Indians. This is why I was delighted to have the opportunity of dinning with the untouchables in Bombay. Indeed it has been my greatest delight in India to get an opportunity of doing this while travelling, because I feel my attitude with regard to my own countrymen in objecting to their making Indians untouchables in Africa can only be made logical if at the same time I protest in action against the Indians themselves making their own fellow-Indians untouchables.

Q—Do you think that the views of the people in India are going forward under the impulse of the new movement initialled by Mahatma Gandhi?

A.—Most certainly I do. My life has now been spent very closely in contact with the villagers for nearly twenty years in India, and I can say emphatically that I have never seen such an awakening, on all sides, among them as I have witnessed during the past two year's visit to the Indian Girls' High School and Hardevi Devi Schools

HUNGER STRIKE IN ALIPORE JAIL

The Secretary, Calcutta Khilafat Committee, writes under date March 23rd.:—

Mohammed Ismail Shaida who was arrested on the 15th March by a police sergeant in Lower Chitpore Road after a severe thrashing was sentenced to a week's imprisonment for loudly reading national poems and selling printed copies of it on public road, was released to-day after the expiry of the term of imprisonment. He came to the Calcutta Khilafat Office and informed them that 3 volunteers of Congress and 3 Khilafat volunteers have been on hunger strike since 6 days. They refused to 'salam' the jail authorities and to work also, as the task given to them was hard and intolerable. The food offered to them was bad. They are kept standing hand-cuffed for the 24 hours of the day and night and suffering great hardship.

They are expected to be released to-morrow after the expiry of the period of imprisonment.

DR. P. C. RAY.

STIRRING TRIBUTE BY SIR A MOOKHERJI.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 26.

Sir Asutosh Mookherji, vice-chancellor of the Calcutta University in the course of his Convocation speech, referring to University teachers' sacrifices, observed: "To crown all, Professor Sir Prafulla Chandra Ray—that veteran founder of the Indian School of Chemistry—who has also made his name illustrious as the guardian angel of suffering humanity, has offered to surrender his entire salary for a term of five years for the special benifit of the department which is proud to acknowledge him as its leader. Self-abnegation of this description is bound to call forth feelings of admiration from all but the most debased minds".

PROSCRIBING LATHIS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I beg to enclose a copy of the recent unjustifiable notice served upon the Secretary of the Calcutta Khilafat Committee and request you to give it a prominent insertion in your esteemed journal.

Yours, etc.,

M. USMAN.

Secretary Calcutta, Khilafat Committee.

CALCUTTA, Mar. 23.

CARRYING OF LATHIS PROHIBITED.

The following notice from the Deputy Commissioner of Police has been received in this office on 8-3-23 and brought to my notice to-day as I was out-station those days.

The notice runs as follows:—

8th March 1923

No. 1657/34823.

From, the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.

To the Secretary, Calcutta Khilafat Committee, 1, Harinbari Lane, Calcutta.

Dear Sir,

It is reported that vounters belonging to the Calcutta Khilafat Committee are often armed with lathis when they turn out at public meetings etc. Your attention is drawn to the attached copy of Notification No. 3842 dated the 21st October 1922 issued by the Commissioner of Police and published in the Calcutta Gazette of the 25th idem. prohibiting the carrying of lathis etc., in Calcutta and you are warned that the police have orders to confiscate lathis. A "lathi" is any stick that is longer than from the ground to the carrier's hip-bone and is more than three-fourth inch in diameter.

An acknowledgement for this letter is requested.

Yours faithfully,

Sd/

Deputy Commissioner of Police.

NOTIFICATION.

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (i) of sub-section 2 of section 62A of the Calcutta Police Act, 1866 and clause (i) of sub-section 2 of section 39A, of the Calcutta suburban Police Act, 1866, I hereby prohibit any person from carrying any dagger, sword, spear, bludgoon, lathis, gun, or other offensive weapon in any public place in the town or suburbs of Calcutta between the 1st November 1922 and the 31st October 1923 provided that the prohibition shall not extend to persons exempted under schedule 1 of the Indian Arms Rules 1920 or holders of a permit granted by the Commissioner of Police in a prescribed form or to weapons covered by a licouse under the Arms Act.

R. CLARKE,
Commissioner of Police.

Calcutta,
Dated the 21st October 1922.

UROCEDROL: Treatment of Urinary affections, 3 times stronger than Santal Wood. No Kidneys troubles. Bottle of 50 capsules Rs. 3 only. No smell.

SATYRIN: For return of virile power and recovery of youth. The most reliable treatment. Per box Rs. 10.

DIABETYLIN; The latest discovery for the treatment of Diabetes without special diet. Box of 55 tablets: Rs. 8

From all leading Chemists, Bazaars, or direct from:
THE ANGLO-FRENCH DRUG CO. (Eastern) Ltd.
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Apollo Bunder—BOMBAY.

Recess No 44 Cigarettes

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BETTER ASTROLOGER.

Wonderful future events for 1 year with full Character Delineation costs Re. 1 only 2 years' reading Rs. 2. Send time and date of birth or time of writing the letter.

Mr. Placid A. Soris writes from Nawara Eliya, Ceylon, on 7th May, 1922:—I also tried another Astrologer in Holland but I had not in my life-time experienced a better Astrologer than you. Apply to—THE EASTERN ASTROLOGICAL HALL, Vizagapatam.

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO MAKE A FORTUNE.

DO NOT HESITATE

If you have lost money in shares, cotton, linseed, silver or Guinea transactions; if, when doing teji-business you are faced with mandi and vice-versa if, in short, you are unsuccessful in business in spite of consulting everybody,—you will do well to come to us. With the help of Astrology and Ramal Shastra, and by our long experience and occult power, We forecast, correct to a pie, the fluctuations in the various markets—Cotton, linseed, gold, silver, guinea, opium, castor-oil seeds, rice, wheat, sugar, celeus, yarn, and Chinese and Japanese bills of exchange. By consulting us before doing any business or after losing money, many people have made a fortune—we have ample materials to prove this. We also prepare first-rate and reliable horoscopes, prashnotri etc., and give a most accurate forecast of your future life. We give you detailed and surprisingly accurate forecast on the most moderate terms. In evidence of our marvellous proficiency, we have received numerous, certificates, a few of which are given below; and we invite you to inspect the rest. Convince yourself by giving us a trial. Special accommodation is reserved for Ladies and Gentlemen.

If you are not still convinced by these call on us and read our further numerous certificates to stisfy yourself,

JOTISHI KRISHNALAL RAMAKANT SHARMA,

opposite ANANT SHIVAJEE DESAI, Cap-Merchant, 1st Floor, MOTI BAZAAR, BOMBAY.

P. S. We recommend personal visit, as far as possible, to convince yourself. Moffussil enquiry FREE.

TO CLEAR UP DOUBT

THE Public are invited to inspect our Depot at Haji Bunder, Sewree, where we have available for delivery at short notice in **FIRST CLASS** running condition the following types of Lorries;—

PEERLESS, 4 TONNERS.
ALBION, 3 TONNERS
DAIMLER, 30 CWT.
NAPIER, 30 CWT.
PACKARD, 30 CWT.

TENDERS;—

TALBOT, AUSTIN, CROSSLEY, VULCAN, STAR. The price at which we are selling these vehicles is **EXTRAORDINARILY** cheap and probably accounts in a measure for the erroneous idea that the vehicles are unsound. A visit will convince you that we can supply a fleet of 3 ton and 30 cwts. **FIRST CLASS LORRIES** in as serviceable condition as one could desire, at about one-fifth of the cost of new vehicles—a very desirable state of affairs at any time, but especially during the present monetary stringency,

Attention is invited to the following prices at which we can sell Runners to-day, but we offer no guarantee that our stocks will not be depleted of any particular type on receipt of orders, and therefore to protect ourselves offer our stocks subject to their being unsold.

3 TONNERS	..Rs. 3,000	EACH,	EX. DEPOT.
1½ TONNERS	.. „ 2,500	„	„
1 TONNERS	.. „ 2,250	„	„

We have a **FIRST CLASS MOTOR ENGINEER** at our Depot to whom personal application can be made—or a call on the Manager at our office, Amarchand Building, Ballard Road, will be welcomed.

SLOUGH SYNDICATE (India), Ltd.

AMERCHAND BUILDINGS, BALLARD ROAD,
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Try a Bar of Godrej's Washing Soap

and see if it is not as good as and much cheaper than the best imported soaps for washing clothes.

GODREJ OIL & SOAP COMPANY.

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Sporting Goods.
Archaeology.
Natural History.
Cottage Industries.
Fabrics and objects of personal use.
Glassware.
Chemical Products.
Educational objects.
Agricultural Machinery.

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General Secretary,
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5, CLIVE STREET, CALCUTTA.

Alkia Saltrates
THE SUPER-SALINE
None better can be produced at ANY COST
Unrivalled for any Liver, Kidney, Stomach, Intestinal or Blood Disorders; also Catarrhal Affections, Skin Diseases, etc., etc.

APERIENT—DIURETIC—ANTACID.
100 % PURE
THE HIGHEST POSSIBLE CONCENTRATE of saline medicinal ingredients.
POWDER FORM—ABSOLUTELY DRY.
NOTE.—Many widely used salts, like, for instance, magnesium sulphate crystals (Epsom Salts) contain over 30 per cent. of plain water.
CONTAINS NO SUGAR OR HABIT-FORMING DRUG.
CONTAINS NO INERT SUBSTANCE WHATEVER.
EVERY GRAIN IS AN ACTIVE PRINCIPLE.
THE SMALLEST DOSE.
THE MOST PLEASANT TASTE.
THE BEST ALL-ROUND EFFECTS.
THE MOST ECONOMICAL TO USE.

We believe the Alkia Saltrates formula to contain the best—and most costly—ingredients of any saline on the market. If we could improve in any way, or at any cost, this preparation which our chemists perfected twelve years ago, we should not hesitate to do so. From long experience, however, we are convinced that it is beyond the possibility of improvement.

TRY JUST A GOOD PINCH OF ALKIA SALTRATES IN YOUR TEA EVERY MORNING (it is perfectly tasteless and there are 138 of such doses in one bottle) THEN NOTICE HOW SOON YOU CAN LOOK FIT—FEEL FIT—BE FIT—STAY FIT

Obtainable of all chemists and bazars. Satisfaction guaranteed.

SALTRATES LIMITED, Euston Buildings, London, N.W.1, England.

B.S.A
BICYCLES
"Perfect in Every Part"

The thoroughness of B.S.A. methods of manufacture, and the high quality of the materials and workmanship employed, ensure many years of unalloyed satisfaction. Follow the example of thousands of cyclists and make the B.S.A. your choice.

To make sure that your new machine is a genuine B.S.A. look for the "Three Piled Rifles" trade mark.

Every component of the B.S.A. Bicycle bears these famous marks and is guaranteed interchangeable.

WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR CO.
263, Hornby Road,
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BOMBAY.

INDUSTRY & COMMERCE inspired by lofty ideals and backed by personal thrift make every country great

The financial resources of a country accumulated and conserved by her Banks, have made possible the achivements of these twin beneficient powers.

A conservative and farseeing Bank is a progressive influence in any community.

THE CENTRAL BANK with its four Local-Branches has been an active factor in the growth of Banking achievements of Bombay. Because of its intimate contact with every phase of life in the city, and because of its invariable adherence to conservative Banking principles is admirably fitted to serve you sincerely and efficiently.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
Hornby Road, Fort BOMBAY.

REMOVAL OF UNTOUCHABILITY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In the programme of the anticipated Swaraj there is one item which I believe was prescribed aloof from a religous standpoint whatever. But now it appears to be misinterpreted or misunderstood by the administrators who have obviously assumed a wrong course to execute it. Out of the chief sections of the populace viz. Hindoo, Muslim and Parsee, the essentially concerned are the Hindoos, who strictly conserve the graduated system of caste.

As regards Muslims, there is no room for invidious distinction of class among them nor is there any superiority or inferiority recognized merely for taking birth in this family or that. God has clearly abolished this vanity in the Holy Qoran by delivering "O man we have surely created you of a male and female and made you tribe and family that you may know each other: Surely the most honourable of you with Allah is the one among you most careful of his duty." Islam declares human creation to be the family of God, and the Holy Prophet thus establishes universal fraternity on a level footing, warning his followers with the words "No one of you is a believer in God unless he loves for his brother what he loves for himself." In a word the question in its religious aspect, if any, has no weight with the Musalmans.

As to the Parsees. I presume they too do not believe in the so called untouchability.

It therefore rests with our Hindoo brethren alone to deal with the question in an amicable manner. In doing so they must realize that the removal of untouchability is beyond the control of the untouchable. The crane or lever for removing this curse lies in the bosom or head of those who label their fellow beings with contemptible appellations on the criterion of birth. First of all the pretending reformers should reform themselves. The removal of their vain superstitions about caste will naturally entail the disappearance of others' untouchability without any physical exertion.

Properly speaking the real political aspect of the question deserves whole-hearted cooperation of all the well-wishers of the country in elevating the depressed classes from the abject slough of misery and indigence to the plane of comfort and independence. within the pale of the latter's own religion unless they resort to conversion to the other of their own accord. The promotors of the Indian amitp should invariably divorce the idea of propagating their respective religions under the pretext of political amelioration. Deceitful efforts like this are liable to tax the inter-communal ties of fellowship to breaking point. They should therefore be avoided by the political workers leaving the religious affairs in charge of efficient missionaries.—Yours, etc.,

M. NAWAB-UD-DIN,

Sion, March 25.

INCOME-TAX OFFICE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In September 1922, the Collector of Income-Tax having returned to me certain dividend warrants as time barred, I wrote to him to let me know within what time the warrants should be presented for refund of income-tax. A few days after, when I went to the Income-tax office, I was verbally informed that the warrants must be presented within a year, and a written statement was taken from me to the effect that an explanation had been given to me and I was satisfied with it. On the 19th of February 1923 a letter was sent to me by Income-tax officer H. Section—to give him a personal interview with reference to the letter of 13th September 1922. I wrote to him on 20th February 1923 to say that an explanation was already given to me and secondly, as I am an old man suffering from chronic bronchitis and a weak heart, it will not be possible for me to give a personal interview. The same officer has again sent me another letter yesterday to give him a personal interview on the 23rd instant, without acknowledging my letter of the 20th February 1923, or taking into consideration the facts mentioned therein.

Cannot the Income-Tax Officer see the inconvenience caused to a weak old man by calling upon him to give unnecessary personal interviews when he himself admits that a reply has been given to him?—Yours, etc.,

BYRAMJI HORMASJI.

Grant Road, Mar. 22.

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WORLD-RENOWNED,
RADICAL AND SURE CURE.

To
Messrs. K. P. RAY and J. P. RAY BROS,
5, Benares City.

DEAR SIRS,

The specific gravity of my urine, when tested 3 days ago, was 1015 and there was no sugar whatever. I do not feel weak at all. I feel more energetic than before. I have recommended your medicine to several of my friends.

Thanking you for your able treatment
Yours Sincerely,
A. APPADU PANTULU,
Dewan of Kurupam,
Visagapatam District,

NOTE.—Testimonials are sent free. FULL amount is to be refunded if radical cure is not effected. This is the best time for taking the specific.
(6)

BE AS WISE AS AN
OWL—

— AND
ALWAYS SMOKE
"SCISSORS"
CIGARETTES.

ORDINARY AND MAGNUMS.

W. D. & H. O. WILLS. BRISTOL & LONDON.

1923 Models

No old stock

LOW PRICE,—LOW RUNNING COST.
Free Inspection Service and a complete line of Spare parts.

The value of a Motor lorry is measured by the amount of actual work it will do each year for the greatest number of years and the cost of doing that work. By such a test the "INTERNATIONAL" has no equal. We can prove it.

Call or write for further particulars to :—

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Telegrams: "SKYLIGHT" Phone No. 2159.

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EVERY MONTH FOR NINE MONTHS

Who Wants Rs. 1000?

EVERY MONTH FOR NINE MONTHS

FIRST PRIZE Rs. 1,000. 2nd PRIZE Rs. 500. 3rd PRIZE Rs. 250. 250 PRIZES of 100 Cigarettes Each.

IMPERIAL SPECIALS

CIGARETTES

SAVE THE RED SEALS which are found in each tin of "Imperial Specials" Cigarettes.

YOU may win Rs. 1,000. YOU may win Rs. 500. YOU may win Rs. 250. YOU may win 100 Cigarettes.

These Prizes will be awarded EVERY MONTH for NINE MONTHS.

"Imperial Specials" Monthly Competition.

These Prizes will be awarded EVERY MONTH for NINE MONTHS.

PRIZES:

FIRST PRIZE Rs. 1,000 SECOND PRIZE Rs. 500 THIRD PRIZE Rs. 250

250 Prizes of 100 Cigarettes each of any one of the brands mentioned in Rule 1.

The above prizes are offered each month, for nine months, for the best sentences composed in which the initial letters of the words in such sentences when taken in sequence will form one of the following words. A different word will be used for each month's competition for the nine months April—December 1923, as follows :—

April, "IMPERIAL"; May, "SPECIALS"; June, "ARCADIAN"; July, "TURQUOISE"; August, "MENTONE"; September, "MAGNUMS"; October "VIRGINIAN"; November, "TURKISH"; December, "FINEST."

For example, for the April competition the initial letters of the words forming the sentence should, when taken in sequence, make "IMPERIAL." Similarly, the word for the May competition would be "SPECIALS," and so on. Here are two examples as a guide for the April competition :—

I 'm	I f
M ost	M y
P articular	P oor
E verywhere	E ffort
R equiring	R ecognised
I mperials	I 'll
A fter	A ssuredly
L unch	L augh

Rules and conditions which Competitors must strictly observe.

1. Competitors may send in as many entries as they wish but each entry must consist of one sentence only, and must either be made on one of the printed entry forms which will be found packed in tins of "Imperial Specials" cigarettes and other Arcadian Tobacco Company's brands, or on the form appearing in this advertisement. Each entry form must either have affixed thereon (in the spaces provided) two genuine red and/or blue seals (with the A. T. C. embossed Monogram) taken from the inside or outside of tins containing any of the Arcadian brands of cigarettes as mentioned below, or be accompanied by ten empty "Imperial Specials" 10's packets.

"Areadian Specials No. 1"	Turkish
"Arcady"	"
"Turquoise"	"
"Mentone"	"
"Imperial Specials"	Virginian
"Imperial Specials Magnums"	"

2. Entries for each month's competition should be posted to the Managers of the Imperial Specials Competition, Post Box No. 601, Calcutta, and will be accepted by any postal delivery up to the last postal delivery on the last day of that month, and under no circumstances will any entry for a particular month's competition be accepted by any later delivery (no matter what may have been the reason or cause for the delay in delivery).

3. Prizes as mentioned above will be awarded in order of merit, to those competitors who in the opinion of the Managers of the Competition have submitted the best entries and entries will be judged in accordance with their originality, cleverness and wit. **A competitor who submits more than one entry may win more than one prize,** as prizes will be awarded strictly on the merits of each entry.

4. Under no circumstances whatever will either the Managers or the Arcadian Tobacco Co., Ltd., acknowledge receipt of any entries, nor will they accept any responsibility for any entries not received, whatever may have been the reason for such non-receipt, and under no circumstances will the Managers, or the Arcadian Tobacco Co., Ltd., enter into any correspondence with competitors or with intending competitors on this or any other subject whatever in connection with the competition, the rules and conditions of which are clearly laid down herein.

5. The judging of all entries will take place each month as soon as possible after the last day of each month, and the sentence which wins the first prize, together with the names and addresses of all prize winners, will be published in the principal newspapers.

6. The decision of the Managers of the competition is final as to all matters connected with the competition including the interpretation of these rules.

7. Competitors by the fact of their entering for the competition will be considered as accepting these rules and conditions.

8. This competition is not open to employees of the Arcadian Tobacco Co., Ltd., or any of its Allied Companies.

This notice is issued by the Arcadian Tobacco Company, Ltd (Incorporated in England), Post Box No. 601, Calcutta.

ENTRY FORM

Full Name_____

Address_____

SENTENCE TO BE WRITTEN HERE :—

"Areadian No. 1	Specials" Turkish
"Arcady"	"
"Turquoise"	"
"Mentone"	"
"Imperial Specials"	"
"Imperial (Magnums)	Specials" Virginian

PASTE SEAL HERE.

PASTE SEAL HERE.

Here state which of the above named brands you desire in the event of your winning one of the 250 prizes of 100 Cigarettes.

Name of brand (10)_____

CUT OUT FORM AT DOTTED LINES.

ARCADIAN TOBACCO Co. Ltd.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)

LONDON. P. O. BOX 601, CALCUTTA. BANGALORE.

They tell me that patience is a virtue. That's all very well but if these fellows would only carry a West End Watch I shouldn't be kept waiting. Nothing like a West End Watch for keeping a fellow right on time.

The watch illustrated is no. 3 SQUARE

Gold at Rs. 65
Silver at Rs. 12
Silver at Rs. 13

Guaranteed Two Years.

Only one of the innumerable patterns in Gold and Silver Wrist Watches stocked by us.

West End Watch Co
BOMBAY CALCUTTA

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP

of Hypophosphite of Lime

FOR BRONCHITIS, STUBBORN COUGHS,

FOR CATARRH, WEAK LUNGS, CONSUMPTION

Paris, 8, r. Vivienne and at all Chemists

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

FREE PRIZE

	5	

Gramophones, Watches and Gold Rings Given Away.

A prize for brains, can you solve this puzzle? For each correct solution, we will send absolutely free, a genuine "Good Luck" Scarf Pin mounted with a scientific diamond. **Directions.**—Write numbers from one to nine in the eight vacant squares, so as to add up to fifteen in as many ways as possible (up and down, crosswise or diagonally) the figure 5 always remaining the centre figure, the same number can only be used once. **Conditions.**—This advertisement must be copied and not cut out, send your reply on a post card. Only one solution from each person will be accepted and only one member of a family may enter. In addition to the above present, every one sending the correct solution will be given an opportunity to receive absolutely free Watches, Gramophones, Jewelled Rings and many other valuable prizes. Use your brains and gain one of these free prizes, your only expense being the cost of a post card on which to send your solution.

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Manufactured only by P. BIERSDORF & CO., Hamburg, Germany

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The Genuine Pebeco Tooth Paste (Biersdorf), the principal constituent of which is Oxygen in form of a Neutral Salt, and which has for many years been recommended by the most eminent Dentists and Medical Authorities as the BEST for Oral purposes, has for a long time been unobtainable in India, but stocks are now available.

For wholesale quotations and Samples of the Genuine Pebeco, apply to the Sole Agents

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21, Sunkurama Chetty Street, Madras.
C. X. Pinto, Chatham Street, Fort, Colombo.
S. M. Fazal Ellahie, Bunder Road, Karachi, & Sadar Bazar, Delhi.
Saith Khoda Buksh, Lahore. 590

Bosch

MAGNETOS

		Rs.	As.	
Type	ZU4 ..	270	0	each.
"	ZU6 ..	336	8	"
"	ZF4 ..	236	8	"
"	ZR4 ..	329	0	"

SPARKING PLUGS

Metric Thread ..	33	8	a doz.
7/8" " ..	40	8	"
1/2" Taper " ..	40	8	"

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6 & 12 Volts Type complete set .. 135 0 a set.

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